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U.S. SAID TO IGNORE INDIAN LINE ON PAKISTAN

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 9 Apr 81 p 1

[Article by Subhash Chakravarti]

[Text] New Delhi, April 8.

India's efforts to impress upon the United States the danger and futility of inducting arms into the region appear to have failed, and a large-scale supply of sophisticated military hardware to Pakistan is imminent.

Well-placed diplomatic sources believe that the Reagan Administration had, soon after its inauguration, decided to accord high priority to Pakistan's rearmament notwithstanding its long-term ramifications on the region and Pakistan itself.

Even though the U.S. state department maintained last week that it was taking a "measured view" on the question of supplying arms to Pakistan, Indian policy planners are not taking such statements seriously.

Only last week, Mr. G. Parthasarathy, as the Prime Minister's special envoy, had a detailed discussion on this question with the secretary of state, Mr. Haig, in Washington. High-placed state department officials, even after Mr. Parthasarathy's talks, gave the distinct impression that there had been no shift in according priority to arming Pakistan.

India's Vital Role

Unlike in the past, arming Pakistan in the present context is part of an elaborate play involving some rich Arab countries to diversify the sources of both arms and finance.

Sophisticated weapons, tanks and military planes known to have been identified for rushing to Pakistan can have no relevance to make the Soviet presence in Afghanistan any different, nor will they help Pakistan to face the unlikely incursion from across the northern border.

The induction of arms into Pakistan from diverse sources and predominantly from the United States will only set in motion a new political process which could be a retrograde step for the region and the vast mass of population whose future heavily depends on speedy economic progress.

As it happened under the successive Republican administrations, the U.S. failed to grasp the significance of the stability of India and its influence as a leading member of the non-aligned nation. [as published] It was demonstrated in full measure at the non-aligned foreign ministers' conference held here in February that this country would not accept a preordained perception on major issues.

India went along with the consensus resolutions which, for the first time, were directed against two socialist countries, including the Soviet Union. It was a response to the changed security environment in the region.

India's independent and non-aligned policies never ran counter to the security interests of the U.S. In recent weeks, it was made clear to the state department directly as well as through friendly West European countries that India was only too eager to give new contents to its relations with Pakistan.

India not only appreciated Pakistan's legitimate concern for its security but asserted that a viable and secure Pakistan was in the larger interests of India's own security.

The political implications that such assurances carry in the context of the developments in Afghanistan seem to have made no impression on the U.S. administration. There could be no better response to any Soviet design on the region than closer cooperation between India and Pakistan.

Pakistan runs now a higher risk of destabilisation as a result of the arming of a regime of questionable stability.

CSO: 4220/7502

DELHI MEETING CONDEMNS U.S. ARMS TO PAKISTAN

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 11 Apr 81 p 10

[Text]

SPEAKERS at a meeting held in the Capital on Friday were unanimous in condemning the US decision to dump arms in Pakistan.

They called on the people of both the countries to launch a movement to curb this threat.

The meeting organised by the All India Peace and Solidarity Organisation, lauded the stand taken on the issue by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in the Lok Sabha and felt that all the nations of the region should unite to resist the imperialist designs.

Member of Parliament Rashid-uddeen Khan, who presided, expressed concern over what he termed as the "development of the '80s". He said this drift from detente to escalation of cold war was a legacy of the former US President's last phase of tactics.

Mr Khan felt the decision to dump 8,000 million dollars worth of sophisticated US armaments in the region that too in Pakistan—had made the countries around feel apprehensive. He said the US defence budget had registered an increase from four per cent to 13, and countries in Asia were also being forced to keep up with the pace. He countered the CIA charge of a spurt in the Soviet defence budget.

The MP said that peaceful co-existence did not suit the capitalist powers who must have conflicts to feed their armaments

empires. He warned that arms aid to Pakistan would not only be a threat to India but would also jeopardise the organisation of Pakistan itself.

Communist Party of India leader Bhupesh Gupta, MP, said that the arms supply to Pakistan was a direct attack against the entire region. He called for unity of all the countries in South and South-Eastern Asia to fight the designs of the imperialist forces.

Mr Gupta said the current development was more grave than the situation in the fifties when the US had supplied arms to Pakistan to the tune of 200 million dollars. The situation had worsened now as China had also joined force and was supplying weaponry to India's neighbour. Speaking of British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's scheduled visit to India, Mr Gupta said the visiting Prime Minister "speaks not peace, but war".

Democratic Party leader Chandrajit Yadav said that as the underdeveloped countries had to depend on the developed nations the imperialist forces took advantage of the situation. Warning

that an arms deal would damage international peace, Mr Yadav said that global peace was at stake and the human race was being threatened.

Former Supreme Court judge Krishna Iyer said that "we must be aware of the grave danger to India and must condemn US presidency which stands to gain from this destabilisation". He said that Soviet President Brezhnev's proposals for peace needed global consideration. Mr Iyer lauded Mrs Gandhi's stand on the issue and said that India wanted the Pakistani people to flourish. India would fight all attempts to disrupt peace of the region.

CPM leader Harikrishan Surjeet said that the people of Pakistan were not with Zia and the citizens of both nations should unite and resist the imperialist onslaught.

CongressU leader K P Unnikrishnan praised the Prime Minister for her timely statement on the issue and said: "Here we have a situation where we have an open US intrusion in the Asian sub-continent. This intrusion is an open threat to India".

COMMUNIST LEADER, OTHERS INDICT U.S. FOREIGN POLICY

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 10 Apr 81 p 5

[Text] Several members in the Lok Sabha on Thursday charged the present administration running the United States with direct attempts to wreck detente and aggravate international tensions as well as worsen the situation in India's neighbourhood.

In a powerful indictment of the US policy under Ronald Reagan (which was acclaimed by members of all sides), CPI leader in the Lower House Indrajit Gupta said even some of America's friends were now worried over the role Washington was playing in the world affairs, as they felt it was pursuing Dulles' policy of cold war.

Participating in the resumed debate on the demands for grants of the Defence Ministry, Mr Gupta read out some interesting pieces appearing in the conservative US paper SPECTATOR, which exposed the current US administration's real face. In one of the pieces, the paper quoted Mr Reagan as having said that he wanted America's potential and real adversaries to go to bed every night not knowing that the US would do tomorrow and observed that that was precisely what America's potential and real friends thought every night. [as published]

In another piece, former US Secretary of State John Foster Dulles' ignorance about the situation in South Asia was brought out in bold relief when in the course of a conversation he noted that the Pakistanis being the best fighters in the region Pakistan was made a member of the SEATO, and that the best fighters in Pakistan were the 'Gorkhas'. When told that they were Hindus, he still insisted that Pakistanis were the best fighters "in any case".

Mr Gupta said he was disappointed with the Defence Ministry's annual report because there was a very vague statement on our national security environment, and though it was mentioned that Pakistan was acquiring sophisticated arms the source from which it was getting weapons was not revealed.

In a sarcastic tone, Mr Gupta said he wanted the grants for military intelligence should be cut down. That was because Dr Subramaniam Swamy (J) had been able to find out something, which our intelligence services could not do.

He said none was opposed to large sums spent on defence but the House needed to be assured that the expenditure would be cost-effective. He did not understand why our indigenous battle tanks, Vijayanta, were being scrapped though this had

earned compliments from the INTERNATIONAL DEFENCE REVIEW, an authoritative defence journal. He mentioned the case of Centurion tanks being sold through an international gun-runner Mitchell to South Africa, and wondered where the spares of Centurion had now landed up after being sold.

He underscored that India had an industrial, technological and scientific base stronger than any other country in the neighbourhood and this base should not be weakened by any means. That is why more sums should be spent on research and designing and we must reduce our dependence on foreign armaments, he said.

He warned the Government to see that British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's impending visit to our country was not utilised by her to dump Chieftan tanks fitted with Rolls Royce engines, which they could not sell to the Shah of Iran on account of the Iranian revolution.

Mr K P Unnikrishnan (Cong-U) who faced the wrath of the Congress-I members when he raised the controversial sale of Centurion tanks and military spares, said the country was entering 'the most dangerous' decade of its existence.

Dr Karan Singh (Ind) said India must make every effort at the diplomatic level to find a solution to the Afghanistan problem and defuse the situation in the region. He wanted streamlining of the Defence administration to give more powers to services chiefs.

Mr Maniram Bagri (Soc) said the country should not depend on any single country for its defence needs.

Mrs Subhbans Kaur (Cong-I) asked the Government how it proposed to meet the threat from the supply of US F-16 aircraft to Pakistan.

Mr H K L Bhagat (C-I) hit out at the BJP leader Atal Behari Vajpayee for equating India with Pakistan so far as creating an atmosphere of peace was concerned. Mr Bhagat also demanded that India should manufacture atom and hydrogen bombs.

The Janata Party Government of which Mr Vajpayee was the External Affairs Minister assured the United States that India would not join for nuclear explosion even for peaceful purposes. Their 'bootstrap' diplomacy, however, produced no results with the US. It was amazing that even with regard to relations with America, Mr Vajpayee was trying to blame India, Mr Bhagat said.

Mr Ram Vilas Paswan (Lok Dal) called for steps to counter the 'US-China-Pak axis' which endangered the security of India. He felt the allocation for navy was very inadequate.

CSO: 4220/7509

CPI LEADER COMMENTS ON DENG XIAO-PING STATEMENT

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 10 Apr 81 p 6

[Text] CPI general secretary C. Rajeswara Rao has called upon all patriotic and democratic parties, mass organisations and individuals to rise against the dangerous manoeuvres of the Washington-Peking axis to blackmail India "into their reactionary global strategy".

In a statement on Thursday Mr Rao said the strategy endangered global peace and this should be clearly understood by all patriots.

He was reacting to the statement of Chinese leader Deng Xiao-Ping to India's 'self-appointed envoy' to Peking Dr Subramaniam Swamy.

Mr Rao pointed out that the CPI was all for normalisation of relations with China, but that friendly relations with the USSR should not be at the cost of our friendly relations with the USSR, 'which has stood the test of time and greatly helped the security of our country and safeguarding of world peace'. [as published]

'We are not one with those like Dr Swamy who argue that our country should make common cause with the hated Zia regime to fight the Soviet Union as accomplices of the US imperialists and other reactionary regimes of our region', Mr Rao underlined.

Reacting sharply to Deng's attempt to accuse former Soviet Premier Khrushchev for the souring of Indo-China relations, Mr Rao said: 'Everybody knows that it was the refusal of the Soviet Union to support Chinese aggression on India in 1962 that made the Soviet Union an inveterate enemy of China'.

He further pointed out that Deng had described the accession of Sikkim to India as annexation and that China had not yet withdrawn the notorious map laying claim on vast tracts of Indian territory. Deng had stated in clear terms that agreement with India was possible if it gave up its close relationship with the Soviet Union.

He said the Chinese leader was well aware that any weakening of close friendly relations of India with the USSR would put us at the mercy of Chinese and US imperialists. 'Hence all this cajolery and blackmail by the Chinese leadership and US imperialists', he added.

While amassing troops and rockets on India's borders and arming the Zia military dictatorship of Pakistan to the teeth in collusion with the Reagan regime in the US, Mr Deng says there is no danger to India under the 'funny plea that China cannot invade India as they cannot cross Tibet because of lack of oxygen' the statement stated. [as published]

Mr Rao added: 'The Soviet Union wants normalisation of relations with China and has been working for it all these years without any response from the side of the Chinese leadership. In his report to the 26th Congress of the CPSU comrade Breshnev, while expressing warm feelings of friendship for the Chinese people, once again put forward proposals for normalisation of relations with China. But the Chinese leadership, instead of accepting this offer to normalise relations, has launched a virulent attack against President Breshnev's peace programme which has received worldwide support'.

CBO: 4220/7509

PUNJAB CHIEF MINISTER WARNS ANTINATIONALISTS

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 9 Apr 81 p 1

[Text]

CHANDIGARH, APRIL 8.

PUNJAB CHIEF MINISTER DARBARA SINGH HAS THREATENED TO USE THE NATIONAL SECURITY ACT TO DEAL WITH SECESSIONIST AND SEPARATIST ELEMENTS IN THE STATE.

Speaking to newsmen today, he said that the State Government was writing to the Centre to ban the entry into the country of persons supporting the so-called "Khalistan" movement, presently residing abroad.

Mr Darbara Singh and his colleagues are reported to have discussed for two days the entire political situation in the State, with special reference to the issue.

The Cabinet was unanimously of the view that it was high time the Government, both at the Centre and here, acted with firmness to nip the evil in the bud.

Taking strong exception to the visit of an Indian businessman turned American citizen, Ganga Singh Dhillon, who came here last month to demand "Associate membership for Sikhs at the UN", the Chief Minister said he should not have been allowed to enter the country. There were similar other elements abroad who should be denied entry into the country.

AKALI TONES

The Chief Minister noted that Akali leaders were speaking in different tones on these controversial issues. While SGPC president Gurmehar Singh Tolia and Akali Dal (L) president Sant

Harchand Singh Longowal were asserting that "Sikhs are a nation", others like former Chief Minister Parkash Singh Badal claimed that only cultural and financial autonomy were the demands of their party. He wondered if this was symbolic of the intra-party differences or a strategic game.

According to sources, the Cabinet did not take any decision whether to proceed against Mr Tolia or Mr Longowal under the NSA for piloting and approving a resolution at the SGPC to the effect that "Sikhs are a nation".

'QAUMI JAGRAN'

He said a "Qaumi Jagran Hafta" (national awakening week) was being observed in the State. During the week Ministers and other leaders would address public meetings to educate the people against "the motives of the Akalis."

The Chief Minister refuted the charge of Akali leaders that the Centre was interfering in the affairs of Sikh gurdwaras.

GANDHI ADDRESSES NORTHEAST COORDINATION COMMITTEE

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 12 Apr 81 pp 1, 5

[Text] Dimapur, April 11 (PTI).

Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi today said the agitations in the North-Eastern region were "definitely having some encouragement, if not support from outside elements".

The activities of these forces have to be kept under constant vigil as the States and territories in this region have specific and peculiar problems, she told Cong-I MLAs and MPs, inaugurating the party's North-Eastern coordination committee.

She said in the present day, no particular area or State could exist on its own and as such, it was dangerous to think in terms of regionalism or separation.

/Mrs Gandhi said her party was working for achieving socialism in the country and to bring equal opportunity to all by eliminating the gap between the rich and the poor, the developed and the undeveloped./ [in boldface]

Every part of the country, she said, would get its due share in development, and the Centre was aware of the multifarious problems of the north-eastern region. "Though the situation here is not very satisfactory, things are gradually picking up," she said.

Referring to the recent agitations in different parts of the country, and the consequent violence, she said the common people were against violence which jeopardised the pace of development and came in the way of national integration. Only peace and harmony can achieve development and bring prosperity to the country.

She called upon the people to shun violence and call off all agitations so that development activities could be carried out in full vigour.

Without naming Assam and Gujarat, she said such movements only weakened nations.

The Prime Minister also deplored the "tendency in the press not to project the correct image of the country." Its focal point of interest, she alleged, appeared to be "to denigrate me and denigrate the country."

Religion, Language

Referring [as published] to the issue of freedom of religion and inclusion of English in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution, Mrs Gandhi assured the people of the region that the government believed in giving equal respect to all religions.

The issue was raised earlier by Mr S. V. Jamir, Nagaland PCC-I chief, in his welcome address.

Earlier, welcoming the Prime Minister, Mr R. C. Chiten Jamir, president of the Nagaland PCC-I said the people of the region were now on the threshold of the political platform which would enable them to strengthen the bonds of unity and integrity of the country and to build up a national mind to counter separatist acts and parochial forces.

"The people of the north-east, would, however, maintain their tribal identities, regional interests and the population structure in the region," he added.

Mrs Gandhi who arrived here this morning accompanied by Union Deputy Minister P. A. Sangma and Assam Chief Minister Anwara Taimur would leave tomorrow for Awanakbul in Manipur and Silchar before returning to Delhi.

CSO: 4220/7513

LEFT FRONT LEADERS ADDRESS CALCUTTA RALLY

Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 9 Apr 81 pp 1, 9

[Text] Mr Jyoti Basu appealed in Calcutta on Wednesday to all sections of people in West Bengal to be alert and take up the challenge thrown by Congress(I) leaders in their attempt to create terror. This was needed not merely for the survival of the Left Front Government, but to preserve democracy and civilized living.

The Chief Minister was addressing a crowded meeting held at Esplanade East to pay tribute to the city's transport workers who had tried to keep services running on April 3. Some of them had lost their lives and more than 100 were seriously [as published] injured.

Mr Basu said that the Congress-(I) workers who had created a reign of terror between 1972 and 1977 had been lying low for the past few years but had surfaced again since Mrs Gandhi came back to power. Mrs Gandhi, he said, had been claiming that she was not eager to topple the Left Front Government, but she had never disciplined her members in West Bengal who clamoured for it. Mrs Gandhi seemed to be well-posted about the developments in the State, but it was a pity, she had not condemned the violence during the Bangla Bandh or during the March 30 Congress(I) demonstration, Mr Basu added. Mr Basu was amazed at the "atrocious allegations" made by Mr Asoke Sen that the State buses and tram cars displayed at Esplanade East had been damaged in the late 1950s. "Where were all these cars for all these years? Were all the people injured also kept in hiding for all these years?" he asked.

Mr Bhupesh Gupta, CPI leader, said that it was difficult to believe that Mrs Gandhi was not aware of the activities of her lieutenants in West Bengal. In fact, he said, there were reasons to believe that in whatever they were doing they had her blessings. Mr Gupta stressed the need for forging left and democratic unity to fight authoritarianism and the terroristic tactics of the Congress(I).

A similar appeal was made by different speakers representing the constituents of the left Front, central trade unions and the July 12 Committee. Mr Promode Dasgupta, CPI(M) leader, presided. After the meeting was over, the body of Shyamal Roy, a driver, was taken in a procession to the Keoratala burning ghat.

The Politburo of the CPI(M) expressed its grave concern on Wednesday over the report that Mrs Gandhi had asked her party in West Bengal to continue its agitation against the Left Front Government.

In a statement here, the CPI(M) said the Congress(I) agitation in West Bengal--the march to the Assembly in Ranchi and the march on April 3--had been marked by unprecedented violence against innocent people and the burning of buses and trains.

The Prime Minister had not only encouraged these depredations by her party men, the reported directive to them to continue their campaign was not only to condone the violence that had already taken place but to encourage further violence in West Bengal, the CPI(M) leadership alleged. To people who had never seen a Congress(I) agitation in West Bengal without the use of bombs and lethal weapons, the Prime Minister's reported advice to her partymen to be "peaceful and disciplined" was utterly "hypocritical", the statement further said.

The Marxist leadership also alleged that the Congress(I) in West Bengal was desperately going ahead with its plan to create a law and order problem in the State. It was amazing that the Prime Minister had encouraged this.

The CPI(M) Politburo claimed that the people of West Bengal had been foiling Congress(I) plans and the impressive silent march in Calcutta on April 3 was a strong rebuff.

CSO: 4220/7504

MINISTER GIVES MORE DETAILS ON TALKS IN DACCA

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 8 Apr 81 p 5

[Text] Agriculture Minister Rao Birendra Singh told the Lok Sabha on Tuesday that India and Bangladesh had noted in their recent Dacca talks that the question of augmentation of dry season flows of the Ganga would have to be decided by the two Governments "at a high political level", reports UNI.

He was making a statement in the House on the outcome of the inter-Government meeting for the review of the Indo-Bangladesh agreement on sharing of Ganga waters.

Mr Birendra Singh, who led the Indian delegation, said although major differences persisted on a number of crucial question, it was possible to arrive at an agreed statement at the end of the talks held from 2 to 4 April.

On the 1977 agreement, which provides for an interim arrangement for the sharing of Ganga waters at Farakka, it was noted in the review that the sharing arrangements had been fully implemented in conformity with the provisions of the agreement. Mr Birendra Singh said, "The review thus establishes that India fully honoured her obligations."

Affects Calcutta

There were differences, between the two delegations, he said, in regard to the impact of the sharing arrangements. The Indian delegation produced conclusive evidence to establish that there was an urgent need for a larger share of flows for Calcutta port. It was also demonstrated how the clause guaranteeing minimum releases to Bangladesh had a 'very adverse' impact on Calcutta port in the dry season following the poor monsoon in 1979.

It was the contention of the Bangladesh delegation, Mr Birendra Singh said, that the diversion of waters at Farakka had a negative impact on Bangladesh. The Indian delegation was, however, able to demonstrate on the basis of statistics published by Bangladesh that there had been no adverse impact on Bangladesh.

In respect of "Part B" of the agreement, relating to augmentation of Ganga flows, both sides held different views as to the causes for the Joint Rivers Commission (JRC) not submitting its recommendations as required under the agreement. The Indian side showed that the Bangladesh stand in the JRC thwarted even the commencement of studies by the commission. Moreover, it became apparent that Bangladesh did not want to cooperate in the task of the JRC.

CSO: 4220/7501

COMMUNISTS' TROUBLES WITH S. A. DANGE DESCRIBED

Madras THE HINDU in English 9 Apr 81 p 6

[Article by K. K. Katyal]

[Text]

THE CPI is in a quandary now. This is not because the party is to throw out its architect and a former Chairman, Mr S. A. Dange, or because it expects him to take a big chunk of cadres with him. Its worry arises from the issue behind the break. Mr Dange does not like the party's anti Mrs. Gandhi stance and it, in turn, disapproves of his softness towards the Prime Minister and all that she stands for.

CPI leaders fear that Dangeism may continue to haunt the party even after his exit. Secondly, they are not sure of the attitude of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, for did not the Soviet President, Mr. Brezhnev, during his last visit to India, show a special liking for Mrs. Gandhi's policies?

The trouble that erupted in the CPI last month had been simmering for two or three years. Mr Dange had gradually divested himself of Party positions but retained a formal link as a member of the National Council. It was subjected to a severe strain when he actively participated in the inaugural session of the breakaway group at Meerut on March 13. The group, the All-India Communist Party, was launched by his daughter, Mrs. Rosa Deshpande with his blessings and was known to represent his views. It also did not make a secret of its conflict with the CPI's approach. But the CPI did not proceed against him nor did Mr Dange quit the parent organisation on his own.

How matters came to a head last month calls for a brief recapitulation. Mr Dange dramatised his presence at the Meerut session by his sharp criticism of the CPI's policies and by hailing the formation of the AIOP as a "timely and historical necessity". The CPI was charged with gang-ing up with reactionary forces in its blind opposition to Mrs. Gandhi and its General

Secretary, Mr. Rajeswara Rao, ridiculed as an expert in choosing wrong enemies at the wrong time.

Mr. Rajeswara Rao's reaction was equally sharp. Rejecting Mr. Dange's "standar", he said that by associating himself with a splinter group, the former Chairman had only aided the anti-people policies of Mrs. Gandhi's government. Mr. Rajeswara Rao hinted at his expulsion because "by attending the Meerut conference and attacking the CPI, Comrade Dange has placed himself outside the pale of our party".

A show cause notice sent to Mr. Dange evoked a hard-hitting reply in which Mr. Rao was told "to go ahead and do what you like". Mr. Dange did not stop at that and charged the party General Secretary with hatching a conspiracy to liquidate the CPI in order to please the CPI (M). Mr. Dange saw no reason to be apologetic about saying "some good things" about Mrs. Gandhi when the CPI had praised the regime of "that kula leader". Mr. Charan Singh.

Expulsion Decision

In the wake of the "insolent reply", the CPI Central Executive found no alternative to a decision to expel Mr. Dange because of his "anti-party activities". He, the central Executive noted, had resorted to "issues of lies and another round of distortions, standars and provocations" and chosen to lead the splinter group in the service of the Congress (I)'s policies against the left and democratic movement. Though the formality of expelling Mr. Dange is yet to be performed by the party's National Council, the break is complete.

Separate line

What is surprising is that this did not happen earlier. Right from the time of the Bhaunda Congress in 1978 (when Mr. Dange had to toe the party line because

of the majority support), he had neither acknowledged the mistake in supporting Mrs. Gandhi in the promulgation of the Emergency nor accepted her as the main enemy. Every now and then he had been reminding the people — and particularly the "effective leadership" of the CPI —

that he was an identifiably separate line. Did he not felicitate Mrs. Gandhi on her victory in the Chikmagalur by-election and later, on the eve of the Lok Sabha, congratulate the former Finance Minister, Mr. H. N. Bahuguna, for joining the Congress (I)?

That Mr. Dange was not friendless in the CPI was evident from the way he sought to put across his viewpoint at party forums and the response he got there. At the first National Council meeting after the change of the Central Government, the official draft resolution had to be amended to accommodate him and to express support for Mrs. Gandhi's "progressive policies" despite the general line of "left and democratic opposition" to her Government. Though small, this concession to the former party chief was significant. Small because the party did not accept Mr. Dange's plea for "unity and struggle" in relation to the Congress (I) and also because his resignation from the post of Chairman was accepted by 108 votes to 18.

This was the first sign of the CPI's dilemma. The party took exception to Mr. Dange's public eulogy of Mrs. Gandhi and his criticism of its electoral strategy but had to be content with a mild disapproval. Why? This was because the Dange line had the support of a sizable section much bigger than that represented by the adverse vote on the resignation issue. And there is no perceptible sign that the sympathy for the Dange line had since waned.

Uncertain Soviet attitude

The CPI leaders' task was not made any easier by the ostentatiousness with which the Soviet Union backed Mrs. Gandhi's policies. It has quite a problem for the CPI to establish a distinction between her "progressive policies" and other approaches and then to support the first and oppose the second.

Then there was uncertainty about the Soviet attitude towards the happenings in the CPI. Mrs. Rosa Dethlefsen claimed, not without apparent plausibility, Moscow's support for the line pursued by the new group. The CPI would not concede that and to rub in the point, Mr. Rayawara Rao, on his return from the 26th Congress of CPSU at Moscow, attacked the Congress (I) Government, with the old vehemence. Obviously, he wanted it to be known that

the CPI's official line had not been objected to. There has been no occasion for a direct, unambiguous indication from the Soviet side. This is not an easy decision for Mr. Dange, a Lenin Prize winner, had after all, been high up in the communist hierarchy.

The CPI takes care to explain that its opposition to Mrs. Gandhi is neither total nor blind. The very statement of Mr. Rayawara Rao, which castigated Mr. Dange for his stand, said that the CPI is "in cooperation with the ruling party also on the issues of our country's progressive foreign policy, against communalism, for self-reliance and national integration". And though the CPI is not for a political alliance with the Congress (I) and talks of the "anti-people and anti-democratic policies" of Mrs. Gandhi's Government, she obviously is not regarded the enemy number one.

Impact of break

The equivocation is also necessary to mollify the pro-Dange element in the CPI and to deprive the new group of some of its talking points. As the cumulative effect of various factors, the impact of Mr. Dange's break on the CPI may be marginal. He will get support at various levels, if only three States, West Bengal, Maharashtra and U.P. in West Bengal, Mr. Dange would be a negative beneficiary in so far as those unhappy with the CPI's alliance with the Congress (I) would be attracted to him. In Maharashtra, personal loyalties are expected to stand him in good stead.

The CPI, however, could draw little comfort from this scenario because the pro-Dange sentiment, according to present evidence, would not disappear with the departure from the party of Mr. Dange. Either because of tactical reasons or because of weak hearts, some of Mr. Dange's supporters may choose to stay on in the CPI.

The Congress (I), meanwhile, has not been a passive spectator of the goings-on in the CPI camp. It inspired the launching of "Friends of Soviet Union" as a counter to the CPI-dominated Indo-Soviet Cultural Society (ISCUS), as also a rival to the All-India Peace and Solidarity Organisation. This is a notice to the CPI that the ruling party would do business with the Soviet Union through its own channels, rather than through those hostile to the Government. It is also a notice to the Soviet Union that it has to choose between the forum dominated by the CPI or backed by the Congress (I). And this is expected also to force the Soviet Union to choose between the CPI and the AIOP.

SEVEN CPI MEMBERS SUSPENDED FOR SUPPORTING DANGE

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 11 Apr 81 p 7

[Text] Bombay, April 10 (UNI)--The Communist Party of India (CPI) here has suspended seven of its members for supporting Mr S A Dange's 'anti-party activities,' a party press release today said.

The press release gave their names as Mr Bhagwan Thorat, Mr V D Shirke, Mr D N Yelkar Mr M A Bakshi, Mr Hari Jadhav, Mr V M Veerkar and Mr M V Ramdas, whose statement supporting Mr Dange's policies had appeared in a section of the press.

Their expulsion had been recommended to the party high command, it added.

A crucial meeting of the party's National Council in New Delhi on 12 April will finally decide on the action against Mr Dange.

The National Council, the party's highest policy-making body will be called upon to ratify a resolution of the Central Executive Committee recommending his expulsion from the party for his alleged 'anti-party activities'.

Mr Dange, who resigned from the post of party chairman and his membership of the Central Executive Committee, is still a member of the National Council.

Party sources said the invitation had been sent to Mr Dange also.

Party sources expect the National Council to endorse the Committee's resolution. They also do not expect any split in the party over the issue.

CSO: 4220/7511

JAMMU, KASHMIR COMMUNALISTS FOMENT TROUBLE

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 12 Apr 81 p 4

[Text] Srinagar, April 11.

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's recent critical, observations about the "communal situation in Jammu and Kashmir and the adverse reaction it evoked has been accentuating sectarian antagonism in the Kashmir valley. [as published]

The humanitarian problems of Pakistani refugees struggling for citizenship rights are being dragged into this ominous process of communal and regional polarisation.

All sorts of Pakistani elements have joined the chorus originating [as published] from the National Conference to create an impression as if the Prime Minister's criticism [as published] was "a disguised attempt at maligning the Kashmiri Muslims."

The National Conference is evidently seeking to derive the maximum advantage.

The ruling party's youth wing, yesterday held demonstrations in the city, raising Assam-type slogans like "deport foreigners (refugees) "send back outside officials in the State administration." [as published]

The Prime Minister's observations are being torn out of context and projected in such a manner as if she had blamed the majority community in Kashmir for maltreating the minority.

Jamiat-e Tullaba has activated itself in a big way in the Kashmir University campus also. They have been holding almost daily protest demonstrations there. It has been demanding ouster of "outsiders and communists" from the University.

It would be unfair not to acknowledge the fact that the State Government's conduct in dealing with the communal situations has been unexceptional under the given circumstances. Mrs Gandhi's assertion that the minority community is "feeling unsafe" is not borne out by facts.

Nevertheless, certain ill-advised utterances of the Sheikh and his son have had an undesirable effect of creating needless suspicion in their minds. It was improper for Farooq to remind the minority community, in the course of his speech at a Muslim congregation at Rhanyar here in February, that they "should not look up

to Indian army present here for their protection." Similarly, the Sheikh's observations at a subsequent convention of the National Conference at Jammu last month tended to antagonise the entire minority community.

The Prime Minister's observations need to be seen against the background of the Sheikh's charge against the Central Government that it had "failed to curb communal forces and prevent communal incidents in the country." The thrust of Mrs Gandhi's counter-attack was that the Sheikh himself was colluding with the very same forces in his State which he wanted the Centre to curb. Referring to the Sheikh's political understanding with the RSS in Jammu, she said "we do not trust these elements. Our party is fighting against their ideology. But the State leadership is trusting them and accusing us of not curbing them."

The Sheikh's political understanding (as published) with the RSS has been precluding him from viewing the problems of the minority community objectively. He could have easily prevented his Hindi Ministers from actively associating themselves with the recent regional Hindi conference held at Jammu. The conference was nothing but an RSS show. Three State Ministers were members of the reception committee which was headed by Jammu RSS chief Vaid Vishnu Dutt. These Ministers were present at the conference when Dutt narrated the reasons why it had become "impossible for a Hindu to live in this State." None of them defended the Government. The Sheikh himself sent a message to the conference.

Interested elements, taking the cue from the State Government's opposition to the demands of refugees for citizenship rights, are projecting this problem as the "Central Government's attempts to change the present demographic complexion of the State."

CSO: 4220/7513

HOME MINISTRY REPORT REVIEWS COMMUNAL TROUBLES

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 12 Apr 81 p 5

[Text] The Government is concerned over the set-back in the law and order in the country in the latter half of 1980, reports UNI.

The overall communal situation in the country, which showed promise of improvement in the initial months, "continued to remain disturbed" in 1980, says the Home Ministry's annual report for 1980-81.

Apart from communal riots, another important law and order problem was the farmers' agitations in Maharashtra and Tamilnadu.

These agitations spread to certain other States also. The report also notes the emergence of extremist activities in the north Arcot and Dharmapuri districts of Tamilnadu and the rise in incidents in Andhra Pradesh. The agitation over the foreigners' issue in Assam also continued throughout the year.

The trade union "took active part" in agitations on wider issues like rising prices and demand for withdrawal of the National Security Ordinance. The incidents of labour trouble declined from 4353 in 1979 to 3028 in 1980. Manhour losses in 1980 were less than in previous years.

The month of August saw a "sharp upswing" in the number of casualties in communal incidents following the Moradabad disturbances.

The number of communal incidents increased three fold from 169 in 1976 to 421 in 1980. The number of persons killed also increased from 39 in 1976 to 372 in 1980.

The report says that the need for the National Security Act had arisen because of the prevailing situation of communal disharmony, caste conflict, social tension and extremist activity. Secessionist and regional movements also cropped up in some parts of the country. The act has sufficient safeguards against misuse, the report claims.

The Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 1980 was introduced providing for more stringent punishment for the offence of rape and allied offences.

To curb the use of unlicensed fire arms, the Arms Act and rules were reviewed and steps are being taken to amend them. The State Governments [as published] and Union Territories [as published] launched a drive to unearth illicit arms.

To ensure that the benefits of the economic policies of the Government reach the minority communities and the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and the weaker sections of the society, the Government has set up a high power panel to go into this question and to suggest appropriate measures. For the first time, a scheme [as published] of special central assistance for the special component plans for the Scheduled Castes in the States has been established.

CSO: 4220/7513

NO ASYLUM REQUEST FROM FORMER PAKISTANI PRISONERS

Madras THE HINDU in English 9 Apr 81 p 9

[Article by G. K. Reddy]

[Text]

NEW DELHI, April 8

It was officially stated today that India had not been approached for asylum by any of the Pakistani political prisoners freed in Syria during the recent peace talks.

According to Radio Pakistan, eight of the 54 released prisoners had asked for asylum in Britain, four in Afghanistan and the rest in India and Libya.

The Syrian Embassy in Delhi had no information on the subject. It was unable to confirm or contradict the report. Though in the absence of any reliable information to the contrary, it could not be ruled out altogether that none of these prisoners had made such a request.

The Government was not prepared to comment on the merits of what it considered to be a hypothetical issue at this stage, other than saying that India had not been approached for asylum.

But it was highly unlikely that the Government would entertain such a

request since it would not want to get embroiled in any fresh controversy with Pakistan.

The question of granting shelter would normally arise on purely humanitarian considerations if the victims of a political vendetta had no other place to go and would be in peril if they were refused asylum.

Such a situation did not exist in the case of these Pakistani prisoners since they had already been freed and were at liberty to go where they wanted to or even settle down in Syria. The Syrian Government had offered asylum to these prisoners and only the hijackers are in custody at present.

The Government of India's policy is to avoid getting mixed up in such situations as far as possible. But when it has no alternative except to accede to the plea for asylum to ensure that those living in exile in this country do not engage in any political activities detrimental to India's relations with countries of their origin.

CSO: 4220/7506

CPI(M) GENERAL SECRETARY ADDRESSES MEETING

Madras THE HINDU in English 8 Apr 61 p 9

[Text]

TRIVANDRUM April 8

The CPI(M) General Secretary, Mr E. M. S. Namboodiripad, said here today that his party would fully support efforts to restore unity in the world communist movement.

Speaking to the State plenum of the party, he said that in the Sino-Soviet quarrels, our party is not neutral.

We strongly oppose the current Chinese approach to American imperialism. We feel that the approach of the Soviet Union is more acceptable. At the same time, we cannot accept the Soviet attitude which implies that there is no difference between China and the U.S.

Explaining the party's China policy, Mr Namboodiripad said: Our Chinese comrades are today correcting the petty

bourgeois approach of Mao to the country's internal affairs. We desire that in the external policy too, the correction is undertaken. The leadership of the world communist movement as a whole should strive to get the desired result.

In the name of proletarian internationalism, we have to tell the Soviet Union that its critical approach, weighing China and America in the same scales, is not helpful to communist unity.

The Soviet communist party had once strongly criticised the Yugoslav comrades. Later it had to change its line. The Soviet Union should show the same spirit of accommodation towards China, Mr Namboodiripad said.

At the same time, he continued, it is our responsibility to inform the Chinese

comrades, in all fraternity, that their present foreign policy is against the interests of the workers of the world. We have our own role to play in their corrective efforts.

Turning to the Indian scene, Mr Namboodiripad said the bourgeois-feudal ruling class in India was now in the throes of a grave crisis as evidenced by the developments in Assam and Gujarat. There were conflicts between the masses and the ruling class and in the ruling classes itself. It was revisionism to ignore the latter and sectarianism to ignore the former. It was these tendencies that split the party in 1954 and 1957.

This does not mean that the party is free from these trends. When the crisis deepens, the trends will come up again.

CSO: 4220/7498

CONGRESS(U) RULES OUT COOPERATION WITH CONGRESS(I)

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 11 Apr 81 pp 1, 7

[Text] The Cong-U high command on Friday directed its West Bengal unit to have no truck with the Cong-I in the State in any popular or political action planned against the Left Front ministry.

But the State leadership was left with the entire gamut of electoral strategies and seat adjustments in the forthcoming municipal elections.

An extraordinary meeting of the CWC-U, officially described as informal, declared that as a matter of policy and political principles, the Cong-U will have nothing to do with the Cong-I in West Bengal or anywhere else. 'There will be no joint fronts no joint action, or alliances with the Congress-I,' the high command declared.

The decision was said to be unanimous at the meeting attended by all CWC-U members present in Delhi, including party chief Devraj Urs, Mr K P Unnikrishnan, Mrs Ambika Soni, Mr Banks Behari Das, Mr Y B Chavan, Mr Jagjivan Ram Mr Bhola Paswan Shastri, Mr D K Barooah, Mrs Tarkeshwari Sinha, Mr Raj Bahadur and special invitee Mrs Poorabi Mukherjee, who spoke on behalf of the West Bengal PCC-U.

Das Munshi Concurs

WBPCU-U president Priya Ranjan Das Munshi, whose reported statements about consolidating joint front unity with Congress-I against the CPI-M Government had sparked off the controversy, was not present, but general-secretary Unnikrishnan told the press that Mr Das Munshi had been in constant telephonic contact with the high command during the meeting and had conveyed his total concurrence with the decision.

While the high command repudiated that reported unity with the Cong-I in morchas, demonstrations and bandhs, it accepted the PCC's stand that the State unit be left to decide the issue of seat arrangements in the municipal elections as well as the Assembly and Parliamentary byelections.

The West Bengal unit made it clear the strategy was to ensure that the opposition vote against the CPI-M candidates was not split. The State party has not specifically mentioned if the Congress-I would also be part of such a scheme, but it has not been discounted or ruled out.

At the national level, the high command reiterated the Cong-U policy of not associating with the Congress-I as earlier stressed at the last CWC-U meeting and at the AICC-U.

Briefing newsmen, Mr Unnikrishnan said that reports in a section of the press about unity moves between the Cong-I and the Congress-U were 'officially inspired,' by the Cong-I and had been denied by Congress-U leaders repeatedly. There was no meeting of State leaders with the Cong-I, he said.

Mr Unnikrishnan said, 'Members noted that in West Bengal the Cong-U was in the opposition to the CPI-M led Left Front Government and that the Cong-U has been mobilising people on various issues like civil liberties, police firings and the controversy on the education policy and text books.'

The party decided that this mobilisation should continue and the West Bengal PCC-U was fully competent to lead and mobilise on all questions.

The party also made it clear that it was opposed to any undemocratic central action in West Bengal. 'We oppose President's rule. Democratically-elected governments have the right to continue their full term, and should be allowed to do so.'

Mr Devraj Urs is scheduled to go to Lucknow on Saturday to resolve the infighting in the UPCC-U on the eve of the organisational elections to be held in May.

CSO: 4220/7511

ARMY ORDNANCE CORPS CELEBRATES ANNIVERSARY

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 8 Apr 81 p 4

[Text] The Army Ordnance Corps, responsible for supplying the army with equipment ranging from pins to tanks, celebrates the 206th anniversary of its raising on Wednesday. The main celebration and reunion of the Corps are to be held at Secunderabad.

The Army Ordnance Corps has nine central depots scattered all over the country, one of the largest being the twin Central Vehicles' Depot and the Ordnance Depot at Delhi Cantonment.

The Ordnance Corps has been managing inventory control for the last 206 years through a vast spectrum of inventory management techniques, the latest addition being the utilization of computers in inventory control. The experiment on Electrical Data Processing (EDP) was taken up in the Ordnance Depot to computerise the systems for issue receipt and provisioning. Of the 50,455 items that the COD handles, over 22,000 items have been taken over by the ICL 2903 computer system till date. The remaining items, ranging from the spares to replacements are to be computerised by the middle of 1982, according to Director of Ordnance Corps Lt General S S Sandhu.

The Ordnance Depot is manned by 52 officers, 1,000 combatants and 3,000 civilians. Many of the lower ranks have spent a life time without a promotion. The effort, however, is to give the civilian employees at least two promotions.

The Central Vehicles' Depot, also at Delhi Cantonment is responsible for repairs, maintenance and storage of vehicles for the Army, including light vehicles, trucks and tanks.

Spread out over an area of 75 acres, and manned by over 3,000 men, the Central Vehicles' Depot issues 12,000 to 15,000 vehicles annually after acquiring and repairing them.

Foreign exchange savings due to indigenous maintenance, production of spares and assembly of defence equipment which is generally imported, adds up to Rs 100 crore, according to officers of the depot.

The maintenance unit at the depot repairs, on an average four tanks a day. The slow progress is due to the complicated operation of washing, drying and then

greasing of at least 109 points. There is a move to provide mechanised water power for washing at the repair bays and to improve the daily output of repairs.

A better equipped and new canteen is being built in the Vehicles' Depot premises, as a welfare project.

Civilian employees, according to Lt General Sandhu, receive more pay than their combatant counterparts, and are entitled to bonus, linked to productivity.

He felt the tendency for agitating for more pay or allowances was not prominent in the two depots.

CSO: 4220/7501

LOK SABHA DISCUSSES DEFENSE MINISTRY BUDGET

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 9 Apr 81 p 15

[Text] New Delhi, April 8 (PTI).

Mr. Shivraj V. Patil, minister of state for defence, said in the Lok Sabha today that India could not be at ease when Pakistan was collecting arms from every possible source, tensions were on the increase in South-West Asia and armadas were massing in the Indian Ocean.

He observed that the collection of arms by Pakistan was not a good sign, considering history.

"We cannot forget the past," he declared intervening in debate on his ministry's demands for budgetary grants. "Allow me to say with all humility and responsibility on behalf of the defence ministry and the armed forces that we as a nation are prepared to face any eventuality that may arise."

The three services chiefs--Gen. O. P. Malhotra, Adm. R. L. Pereira and Air Marshal I. M. Latif and Lt.-Gen. K. V. Krishna Rao, chief of the army staff-designate, were in the speaker's gallery as Mr. Patil affirmed: "Our defence forces have acquitted themselves well in the past and I am sure they will do likewise in future."

"Let us encourage them to do their duty and let us salute their readiness to sacrifice everything for the sovereignty and integrity of the country, honour and dignity of the people and the glory of the motherland."

Preparing the Nation

Mr. Patil said the government would prepare the nation by training the members of the armed forces individually and collectively, by giving them all the equipment required and by thinking up a philosophy and policy to meet any situation that might arise.

He said that the ordnance factories and public-sector [as published] undertakings would produce the equipment necessary for the defence forces. Where this was not possible, the government would like to have them from private industry and, where necessary, it would be got from outside. [as published]

"It is not possible to modernise the army, navy and air force without this policy," he said.

Mr. Patil pledged the navy to the task of protecting the nation's sea trade routes, the coastal line and seabed resources. "We are trying to develop the coast guard organisation also."

It was important to strengthen the air force by equipping it with both indigenous production and imports.

While weapons were important, men were more important. "We want to give them the requisite training and look after their welfare within the financial constraints."

Mr. Patil said India did not desire war and did not covet the territory of others, but one could not have peace by merely thinking of peace. India had to be strong not only to protect itself but to ensure peace and tranquillity in the world.

History proved that India never grabbed the territory of others. "We do not want a war to be started with any country, but we have a duty to ourselves that we will discharge. We will work all the time for peace, but we will be ready for any eventuality. [as published]

Mr. Patil observed that preparation for war was costly, but a war was more costly. The preparation had to be to fight a war to win and not leave anything to chance.

He said the government was wedded to planning for the armed forces. And there was an organisation to look after the defence services.

"We believe in strengthening the teeth rather than lengthening the tail," he said. "We aim at improving the quality, not increasing the quantity."

Tribute to Indira

The minister paid a tribute to Mrs. Indira Gandhi and to her leadership as minister in charge of defence.

"The mettle and fibre of the people are important, but we cannot forget the guiding concept and philosophy, nor of the leader who articulates the philosophy and implements it, understanding the past and seeing the future," he said.

/Mr. A. B. Vajpayee (BJP) said India should keep its nuclear option open in view of the efforts of Pakistan and other countries to go nuclear. He asked for a "perspective plan" to strengthen the defence services, backed by a strong economy./ [in boldface]

Mr. Ratansinh Rajda (Janata) said the entire country wanted a well-equipped army of jawans with high morale and great patriotic fervour and was behind the Prime Minister in ensuring this.

He said Mrs. Gandhi should use her influence with the Soviet leaders to secure a Russian troop withdrawal from Afghanistan. She should take up with Mrs. Margaret Thatcher the British courting of China and Pakistan.

Gen. R. S. Sparrow (Cong.-I) advised his "old friend," President Zia-Ul-Haq of Pakistan, not to tow the line of any super-power in a great hurry.

Mr. Mohanlal Sukhadia (Cong.-I) said he did not understand what Mr. Vajpayee was trying to convey when he said that India was having friendship with Russia, but all the same, she should strengthen herself for all exigencies.

CSO: 4220/7502

ORISSA CONCERNED OVER ANDHRA PRADESH CLAIM

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 8 Apr 81 p 4

[Text] Bhubaneswar, April 7.

The Orissa Assembly ended its budget session today, voicing concern over an allegation made by Mr Anadi Das Cong-I MP a few days ago that the State will have to part with a part of the southern district of Koraput.

Both the Opposition and treasury benches [as published] voiced serious concern over the issue and even went to the extent of alleging that non-Oriya officers of that area were 'conspiring' with the Andhra Pradesh Government to grab this area from Orissa.

Dr Damodar Rout (Lok Dal) said the areas were last surveyed before Phillip Duff Commission on formation of a separate Orissa State submitted its report. These survey reports were with the Madras presidency. But later on when a separate Andhra Pradesh State was created, the new State Government managed to procure all those reports. Orissa does not have any record about the area.

Dr Rout alleged that a large-scale infiltration had started into Koraput from Andhra Pradesh and large areas under the Indravati project command area had already been occupied by Andhrites.

Making a statement on the issue, Revenue Minister Kanhu Charan Lenka said the Orissa Government would under no circumstances allow the State's interests to be jeopardised. [as published]

Mr Lenka admitted that 43 villages with a population of about 16,000 bordering Andhra Pradesh have virtually remained cut off from Orissa for want of road communication and ferry services. He agreed with the Opposition that the area has so far never been surveyed for settlement records, after it was taken out of Madras presidency, when a separate Orissa State was formed way back in 1936.

However, the Minister assured the House that for a survey of the disputed area along the Andhra-Koraput border a joint survey team of both the States would be set up and the border demarcated. He denied the allegation that the Andhra Pradesh officials were collecting land revenue from these villages.

The Minister said the State Government, would make provisions for ferry systems to cross the Kolab river and a launch system across the Chitrakonda reservoir. A bridge over the Kolab river is also proposed.

Mr Lenka said the southern divisional commissioner has been asked to submit detailed report on the disputed border villages and if that report was found wanting he had no objective to have the matter gone into by a House committee.

CSO: 4220/7501

NATIONALIZATION OF TOP NEWSPAPERS SUGGESTED

Madras THE HINDU in English 9 Apr 81 p 9

[Text]

NEW DELHI, April 8.

Nationalisation of the top eight newspaper establishments to "reduce the hold of big business interests over the press" has been recommended in a study conducted by the Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA) here.

The study states that the Indian newspaper industry has a high degree of economic concentration and what is more surprising is that trends suggest its accentuation with each successive year. Ownership and control do not rest within the industry and the present managements have "valued interests and strong connections outside the newspaper industry. The linkages are strong", it observes.

The study, commissioned by the Second Press Commission and eroded ownership and control of the Indian press, was conducted by Prof. S. K. Goyal and Mr. Chalapathi Rao of the IIPA.

In a separate table, the report lists eight newspaper establishments having close association with big business. They are: the Express Newspapers, Bennett Coleman and Company Limited, Hindustan and Allied Publications, Malayala Manorama Company Limited, Statesman Limited, Pioneer Limited, Samyog (Private) Limited and V. S. Dempo and Company (Private) Limited.

No State Monopoly

The study asserts that take-over of the eight establishments now under control of big business, will not mean State monopoly over the entire press. It, however, notes that radio and television, which are under State control, have not remained independent of influence and pressure from Government and the party in power.

If the eight units are to be taken over, the existing organisational forms need not necessarily be altered and the boards of management can be so constituted as to ensure the establishments operational independence, the study says.

Not an impossible task

Further, a built-in system can be developed to provide for representation to different sections of society. Additionally, there can be certain minimum guarantees to journalists, political parties and individual readers in matters of obligation to publish their viewpoints. "It is not an impossible task, though it will be undoubtedly difficult", the study observes.

"One should keep in mind that unlike other industries, newspaper readers would continue to have the option to shift from one newspaper to another. If readers in general felt that news reporting in Government-owned newspapers was not objective or was biased in favour of a particular political party, they would easily be reflected in newspaper circulation," the study says.

It maintains that the big business-controlled press has been successful in influencing Government to deviate from declared public policies.

The role of the press has not been promotion of public interest. On the contrary, it has been promotion of big business interest."

Circulation

According to the Registrar of Newspapers, the number of newspapers, for which circulation data is available for the year 1979, was 636 which had a total circulation of 13.03 millions.

The study shows that nearly half the newspapers brought out less than 5,000 copies each while 61 newspapers had a circulation of more than 50,000 each. Medium circulation newspapers, with 15,000 to 50,000 circulations each, were 115 in number.

The study says, "it is seen that 8.8 per cent of the newspapers each with more than 50,000 circulation claimed nearly 58.6 per cent of the overall national circulation, during 1979. The share of the top 8.8 per cent of the newspapers was 50.6 per cent in 1969.

It says the relative share of the small newspapers, in numbers and also in

circulation, declined from 47.1 per cent to 43.8 per cent and from 5.4 to 4.6 per cent respectively.

The study draws two conclusions from this. First, there was a high degree of concentration in the industry, and second, during the past one decade the degree of concentration has further increased.

These conclusions have been reached on the basis of each edition of a newspaper, from different places of publication, being treated as a separate entity. This will not, therefore, reflect the true degree of concentration in the Indian press, the study says.

The study holds that the most important characteristics of the Indian press is that it is dominated by a few national monopoly houses. Their share in the total national circulation was nearly 30 per cent in 1979. "While determining the character of the newspaper establishments, we have been mainly guided by the criteria as adopted under the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969," it says.

If one takes the share of the monopoly house controlled press in the English language alone, nearly 62 per cent of the circulation fell under their control compared to their share in the aggregate, that is, 30 per cent.

According to the study, the monopoly house press has no share in Assamese, Bengali, Oriya, Punjabi and Urdu. Their main sphere appears to be English, Marathi, Malayalam and Hindi. "From the viewpoint of national policies, English is the most important language press and it accounts for about one-fourth of the overall national newspaper circulation in India", it observes.

Moreover, each monopoly house has in addition to enjoying a national position, a region of its own.

On the other hand, local industrialists are generally confined to single language press. Gujarati, Telugu, Tamil, Kannada and Malayalam press, is predominantly under the control of local industrialists.

Political control

The study says political parties control a small share in English and Hindi newspapers. However, in regional languages, political parties do have a noticeable piece. This is particularly so in the Punjabi and Marathi language newspapers.

The study alleges that press reporters and senior staff of many a newspaper are also employed to promote non-newspaper interests of their management. Inspired news stories are typed and planted to influence decision-making in the Government. "While use of the press for promotion of house interest is known, it is not very often realised that newspaper managements exercise their choice to ignore or build up public images of chosen political personalities," it states.

About the reasons for the trends in concentration it says the bigger circulation newspapers are cheaper than the smaller ones. While a buyer of small newspaper gets 320.60 square centimetres per page, a buyer of big paper gets 675.08 square centimetres for the same amount. The return is nearly 73 per cent higher in the case of big

newspapers which makes them cheaper to the buyers.

This has become possible for two reasons, viz availability of larger share of newsprint and the capacity of bigger newspapers to carry higher revenue-yielding advertisement.

Big newspapers are able to operate better than the smaller ones — the economies of scale are understandable — but the advantage of patronage and built-in preferences and subsidy can hardly be justified," the study says.

For tax purposes, advertisements are treated as costs, and therefore, a good part of the cost of advertisements is met at the expense of the public exchequer.

The study suggests that all corporate advertisements should be placed under a common agency, as in the case of Government advertisements. It says, "It is equally important" to relate the content of advertisements with national priorities.

Elaborating, the study says that advertisements are now being systematically used, particularly by big business, to advocate their political ideology and beliefs and to denigrate those with whom they disagree.

It says the capacity of advertisements "to influence and distort political processes should be a matter of serious concern."

Newsprint Allocation

The study considers two questions regarding the use of newsprint allocation: (1) how is the scarce newsprint being shared by the big and small newspaper establishments, and (2) to what use is the newsprint put by different categories of users?

The study says the share of small newspapers in circulation was 23.1 per cent but these papers received 5.9 per cent of the newsprint in 1978. On the other hand, the big newspapers, accounting for about 80 per cent of the circulation, received 67.6 per cent of the overall newsprint. "Thus the big business controlled press was not only the main beneficiary it also received a more favourable treatment from the Government in the matter of newsprint allocation," the study comments.

Of the six newspapers which are using more than 60 per cent of the newspaper space on advertisements, three belonged to monopoly houses, one each to a political party, a family and a trust, the study says.—LNF.

WRITER TELLS OF INFLUENCE-SEEKERS AROUND GANDHI

Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 8 Apr 81 p 8

[Article by Sunanda K. Datta-Ray]

[Text] The daily puja begins before eight each morning as the queues form outside One Safdarjang Road. Men with flags and banners, women carrying garlands, petitions clutched in anxious hands, minor party functionaries leading groups from distant parts trying to impress the impassive guardians of Mrs Gandhi's gates. "You have come for darshan?" asks a receptionist, and, though surprised by the suggestion that watching might be more instructive than worshipping, readily enough signs a tiny slip of paper marked "To see P.M."

Jostling and struggling along a narrow passage between high walls, through a turnstile and past a notice forbidding knives and firearms, it might be the entrance to a citadel. Bunches of keys are carefully examined, an elderly villager has to pull apart chapatties pressed and congealed together in his stainless steel tiffin box and submit them to inspection, I am frisked more thoroughly than in any airport security enclosure. It is a test of endurance as well as of devotion, far removed from the easy accessibility that governed life at 12 Willingdon Crescent.

But some are spared the gauntlet. "Let the Babas through" says a voice from within, and three men--scanty saffron, ashes, matted locks and the bowl and stave that symbolize their trade--are waved in. A former member of Mrs Gandhi's Cabinet says that her political career can be summarized in terms of a succession of sadhus. Yogis are apparently out this year, and tantrics in. Not many mention Dhirendra Brahmachari; interest centres instead on Swami Sadachari whose ten-day yagna last year was attended by every Minister. Mr Vasant Sathe's fortunes are popularly linked with Acharya Vinoba Bhave's stock; Mr Vidya Charan Shukla's eclipse is said to be connected with a meeting with Maharishi Mahesh Yogi whose meditation camp in Banadur Shah Zafar Marg is attended by hundreds of clean-cut, well-dressed westerners. Legal threats against the building's owner could be inspired partly by official disapproval of the tenant. Current bets are heavier on Acharya Rajneesh.

Kashmiris Back

The same scholarly ex-Minister suggests that Mrs Gandhi's policies can also be analysed in terms of a series of advisers. The wheel, according to many, has

turned full circle. Punjabis who were once household names--Kamal Nath, Jagdish Tytler or Arjan Singh--are seldom heard of. Attention is held by Kashmiris: M. L. Fotedar who supervised Mrs Gandhi's Rae Bareilly election, Mr B. K. Nehru's son, Arun, who abandoned a successful commercial career to inherit her constituency, as well as the Willingdon Crescent house, and the late D. P. Dhar's son, Vijay, who reportedly runs Rajiv Gandhi's office.

They may be good men and true. Many speak highly of Mr Gandhi's pleasant manner, sense of propriety, and competence. But the power credited to this man is the anxiety of even seasoned politicians to make their number with it, and the lack of precise information about the group's aims and activities, offer telling evidence of the palsy that afflicts our democracy. The parliamentary system is nothing if not open, if the men at the top are not publicly anointed guardians of the nation's trust. The alternative of rule through durbari pressure is most glaringly revealed by the unedifying search for a leader of the West Bengal Congress (I). The individual credentials of each candidate are discussed and compared in every gathering. It is said that Mrs Gandhi never forgives personal betrayal, that whoever manages to get her son's ear is bound to win. Feverish lobbying by aspirants lends credence to every assumption of court intrigue.

In the absence of rational and unambiguous exercise of authority by leaders with a clear mandate, Delhi feeds salaciously on snippets of gossip about India's first family, and unashamedly tries to probe its privacy. The tragedy of a premature death has made intimate details of the Gandhi household common property of the bazars. Only bereaved young Maneka Gandhi, so it is said, stands icily aloof from these frenzied manoeuvres, apparently lavishing all her love on an infant son and her labours on setting up a home for stray animals. But around her name still ebbs and swirls the fierce currents of other people's ambitions.

No hint of these tremors, rippling through her court to be transformed into breakers in the wilder political seas beyond, disturbs the Prime Minister's serenity as she briskly marches past squatting devotees, acknowledging their lusty cheers with a nod or namaskar. But then Mrs Gandhi's superb composure remained unruffled even during those months of persecuted exile in Willingdon Crescent. The flesh is less taut now on the fine-boned face, wrinkles mar the smooth glow of her complexion. But her grooming is still impeccable; and heavy falls of black silk (over a white high-necked, long-sleeved blouse of the kind that went out with Queen Alexandra) pay tribute, albeit in an alien idiom, to R. K. Nehru's demise. It should surprise no one to hear the graceful diminutive figure surrounded by deferential men rap out "Off with his head!", but, as always, it is impossible not to be impressed by her instant rapport with ordinary folk.

Leader Exalted

Formal affirmations bear out that confident presence. "I am nothing" declares Karnataka's Mr Gundu Rao at a chance encounter in a ministerial bungalow. "Shrimati Indira Gandhi has made me what I am. She is everything". More curiously, Madhya Pradesh's Finance Minister, Mr Krishan Pal Singh, prominent in the Shukla camp until only the other day and now waiting patiently in an M.P.'s ante-room, solemnly assures me that there were hardly any dissidents in his State, and that everyone has happily accepted the Prime Minister's verdict. "She is our

only leader" he intones, in the capital to attend a planning conference, a north-eastern Minister is dismayed by his own such demonstrations of obsequiousness.

But if Mrs Gandhi's son still rides high, many eyes are turned towards the star ascendant in the near sky, hence the panic with which allegiances are being discarded and new loyalties flaunted. Her calculations about recent unsettling changes, which have provoked politicians to almost neurotic gestures of repudiation and conciliation, do not always add up to a conclusive pattern. If the late Sanjay Gandhi did, in fact, demote Brahmins to raise Thakurs, it should not have been left to his mother to get rid of Mr Kamlapati Tripathi and Mr Shukla, or to rescue the Madhya Pradesh Chief Minister whose father was the Raja of Siddhi. And though Rajasthan's Mr Jagannath Pahalra and the Delhi Police Commissioner, Mr P. S. Bhinder, are both said to be insecure, Mr R. K. Dhawan is still very much in evidence in the Prime Minister's house.

However, Mr Tytler has lost his place in the inner counsels, and Delhi now has a new Lieutenant-Governor. Purge may be too strong a word, but certain faces are certainly not welcome at court. The emphasis is shifting to politicians whose past is not controversial, and who are without regional support. "They wouldn't even be able to win municipal elections" is the scathing comment of one of the dispossessed.

Rational explanations attempt to justify the trend. There were few of the old guard to choose from in January, 1980, and those few had turned their coats too often to be acceptable. The men who flocked to the Emergency standard were never really liked or trusted, but it takes time to consolidate alternative support and discard followers with unsavoury reputations. Many fates were sealed when past loyalty sought to grasp the rewards it had been denied. The consensus is that Mrs Gandhi is trying to return to the position she occupied before Sanjay so dramatically burst on the scene. It is described as a search, under Rajiv Gandhi's influence, for staid respectability.

A few attempt more profound analyses. Predicting trifurcation of politics into Left, Right and Centrist, Dr Karan Singh wonders whether Mrs Gandhi will be able to knit the last into a coherent force. He sees the "Congress movement" (carefully avoiding more specific labels) as the only ballast for stability and compares the Prime Minister to Tito or De Gaulle: survival of her philosophy to maintain India on an even keel is more important than nomination of a successor. Energetic and ebullient as ever, Mr Nath talks no less fluently of the need to unite young men with ideals and the capacity to achieve something, irrespective of political affiliations and to make the system more responsive to popular urges, if necessary by rewriting the Constitution so that prime ministers can be directly elected.

The long-range vision is also possibly a reaction to the miasma that shrouds national politics. Few tangible facts can be grasped in the fluidity of conjecture and speculation. Alliances are tentative and attitudes temporizing: Delhi waits for the heir, the reluctant debutante of Indian politics, to come in from the wings. Some of the eulogies lavished on him may be inspired by self-interest, though the intelligent and engaging Madhav Rao Scindia of Gwalior--whose handsome political dowry of three M.P.s and 25 MLAs rules out sycophancy--insists that Rajiv Gandhi's very hesitation indicates the healthy self-questioning of an honest

but modest man who boasts both integrity and efficiency. "He's very /sympathique/ (in italics) says the young Maharaja. Others claim that he will always dither, being incapable of more decisive action. According to a few, Mr Gandhi has already made his choice. Preferring to operate as his mother's /eminence grise,/ (in italics) he will shun office for as long as he can. "Power without responsibility" is the cryptic summing up of critics who trace many official decisions to Arun Nehru and Vijay Dhar.

Mother's Skirts

The guessing game does not make for firm working relationships. It encourages political uncertainty and, therefore, administrative inaction. Even more to be deplored is the inference of an amorphous centre. The durbari culture always exploits ambiguity to intrigue and destroy. Power without responsibility is a standing temptation to abuse of authority. Leaders do not issue orders from behind a mother's skirts, or rely for advice on anonymous friends. They have to be brought under the system's discipline, they must operate within the constitutional framework, and be answerable to the people for all they do. Above all they must work in the full gaze of public accountability.

Mr Gandhi should, therefore, either legitimize his position, or be seen to surrender all claims to power. It is said that he has personal qualms about taking the plunge. But private scruples, however worthy, cannot justify the present political ambivalence, or take precedence over the demands of healthy democracy. Will the real Rajiv Gandhi, therefore, please stand up and declare himself?

CSO: 4220/7496

WRITER TELLS CAUSES OF INCREASED VIOLENCE IN KERALA

Madras THE HINDU in English 8 Apr 61 p 8

[Text]

KERALA since the beginning of the month has been witnessing an unprecedented spurt in violence involving RSS and marxists. Within four days nine people have been hacked to death and over a score hospitalized with serious injuries.

There has so far been no let-up in the attacks and retaliations.

As in September-October last year the main battleground is Telicherry in Cannanore district where the current series of clashes began with an abortive bomb attack on the ministerial MLA from the area. Mr M. V. Rajagopalan, at the railway station in the early hours of April 1. According to RSS leaders, Mr Rajagopalan was injured when a crude bomb, which he had allegedly kept concealed in his bag, went off accidentally.

Apart from the gruesome physical aspect, what has caused worry is the authorities' failure to halt this dangerous drift. A decade ago, few would have believed that RSS would grow in Kerala. But today it is a powerful force to reckon with in Kerala and a section of the people look to it as a protective force.

Political interference

However unpleasant it may be for them, there is no denying that this growth was due to the political parties themselves the root cause being the inability of the police to take an impartial attitude because of political interference. Every party that handled the Police portfolio had used the police for its political ends and the CPI(M) is no exception. Therefore, police partiality cannot be the main reason for the present unhealthy trend.

What then are the reasons? Whether belonging to the present ruling front or the Opposition, every political party in the State has at one time or other received "beatings" from marxist musclemen. It is equally true that the CPI(M) has faced attacks from all other parties.

Since the split in the communist move-

ment and also after the collapse of the second coalition government headed by Mr E. M. S. Namboodiripad the CPI(M) was a hunted lot. In the decade it was out of power the party suffered a lot at the hands of its opponents. Even its MLAs were not spared by the police.

Viewed against the background, one section of opinion holds that the CPI(M) is paying back its opponents in the same coin. In this, the party has two distinct advantages. It is the largest cadre-based party in the State and it controls the police machinery. However vehemently the party leadership may deny it, the fact remains that there is definitely local level interference in the police administration and, according to middle-level police officers, this kind of interference has always been more pronounced whenever the CPI(M) was in power.

Mandates' argument

There is another side to the picture, say the marxists. Their cadres are mostly from economically weaker sections. They argue that the poorer sections are always given a raw deal at the police stations. As political workers, is it not their duty and right to ensure that justice and fair play prevail?

And in doing so what is wrong if a party functionary explains the "true picture" to a police official? Have not other parties misused the police against us? Why was there no hue and cry then?

For a party which has survived on militancy, it is psychologically difficult to adjust itself to accommodative politics. Except the All India Muslim League, every other partner of CPI(M) in the present coalition was on the other side of the fence for a long time. The unity forged at the top has not percolated to the lower levels. This is the main reason for CPI(M) finding itself in conflict with its coalition partners.

In the trade union field, CPI(M) built up its organisation, CITU, virtually with

blood and sweat. In a State where unemployment is rampant, a job opportunity is something that none is prepared to forsake for the sake of a doubtful political experiment. The worst rivalry is among the workers in the headload sector, project areas and contract labour. Among all these categories, the headload workers are a class by themselves and they are seldom amenable to reason.

In fact, if anyone has spoilt the image of CPI(M) it is the headload workers who besides holding the traders to ransom, also harass the poor housewife who does the marketing. Whatever the merit of the issues involved or the manner in which a dispute is handled, CPI(M) protects its cadres.

Might is right

Another cause for the conflicts is the ruling parties attempt to expand the areas of their influence using government machinery, and in a coalition set-up this is bound to create frictions. There have been instances of the ruling parties trying to form new unions in the units under their ministries or trying to weaken a rival union belonging to another party. This has led to clashes among unions belonging to the constituents of LDF.

The cumulative effect of all these is that the impartiality of the government has been impaired which in turn, compels the aggrieved party to resort to the 'might is right' theory.

How did RSS grow so fast in Kerala where there are so many political parties and so many active political workers at all levels? Right from children's organisations, there are political activists in the student, youth, trade union and salaried classes. Yet, RSS has managed to build a very strong base and also mould a powerful volunteer force. The full impact of it was known during the last visit to Kerala of the RSS chief Mr. Balasahab Deoras. The political parties were aghast at the display of strength by RSS then. How did this happen?

First and foremost, it was the communalisation of politics and the influence it had on the administration that made RSS look like an essential force. Secondly, anti-social elements and musclemen, had let loose a reign of terror in several parts of the State. When complaints to the police failed to yield any result, the people turned to RSS which was prepared to face anything.

Thirdly, the discipline, mental and physical, displayed by RSS men was found by a good number of people as promising in an atmosphere polluted by corruption, indiscipline and desecration of cherished values.

Parties' failure

In a State with an enviable record of communal amity, an organisation like RSS should not have normally received any patronage. But it did because the parties here failed the people. Citing the 1971 communal clashes in Tellicherry, the CPI(M) claimed that it was its cadres who sacrificed their lives in defence of the minority community when the police, then under the Congress leader Mr. K. Karunakaran, had remained passive. The CPI(M) says that it is the role which made RSS turn against it.

Whatever be the cause, RSS and CPI(M) seem to be bent upon accomplishing the impossible task of destroying each other. In this context, the police attitude leaves much to be desired. The indifference on the part of one section and the political commitment and loyalty of another section had made the police force thoroughly ineffective. Coupled with the inhibitions imposed on it by the political leadership, this has created a situation in which the police is no more a preventive force.

Even the parties in the LDF have questioned the Government's claim that the police is impartial. That had been the Opposition complaint too.

But the most disturbing aspect is the utter insensitivity of the administration.

GUJARAT UNIVERSITY GOES ON VACATION, CANCELS EXAMS

Madras THE HINDU in English 8 Apr 81 p 1

[Text] Ahmedabad, April 7.

The Gujarat University has declared its summer vacation from tomorrow without conducting the annual examinations.

The colleges affiliated to the university would now reopen on June 15.

A letter to this effect has been sent to the Principals of all the affiliated colleges by the Vice-Chancellor, Dr M. N. Desai.

Dr Desai said due to the anti-reservation agitation, teaching work in the colleges and university schools had come to a standstill since the last two months. As the situation has not improved and the usual period of summer vacation has approached, it was decided to commence the vacation from April 8.

It was not possible to say when the teaching work could be resumed and when the examinations could be conducted.

An announcement regarding the vacation and examinations in schools, including the secondary and higher secondary school certificate examinations is likely to be made tomorrow.

Bus burnt: Meanwhile, Baroda and Ahmedabad saw mob action today in scattered pockets in the form of stoning of police patrols and public transport buses.

A fully loaded bus was stoned in the Naranpura area of Ahmedabad this evening and one was burnt last night in the Maninagar locality, according to official sources.

In Baroda, the police fired ten teargas shells in the Madan Tumpa area to disperse a stone-throwing mob.--UNI.

CSO: 4220/7498

GANDHI SAYS HINDI LANGUAGE NOT TO BE IMPOSED

Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 9 Apr 81 p 9

[Text] New Delhi, April 8.--Mrs Gandhi told the Lok Sabha today that there was no proposal for imposing Hindi on anybody. "We should try to take the people along with us in this matter, so that they themselves develop an interest in the language", she said.

Any effort at imposition, she suggested, would be counter-productive, because of the reaction it would provoke.

The Prime Minister, who was intervening during question hour in what had developed into a mini-discussion on the use of Hindi, made it clear that she had never been ambivalent on what kind of Hindi there should be. The language, she said, had to be simple so that it could be understood by all. "Let us try to evolve a simple Hindi".

Mrs Gandhi's assurance was repeated by the Home Minister, Mr Zail Singh: "We do not want to impose Hindi on any part of India where the people do not want it. We are firm that there will be no imposition".

Mr Zail Singh mentioned that specifically in reply to Mr Satyasadhan Chakraborty (CPI-M) who had asked whether people proficient in English or Hindi were not shown preference over those proficient in regional languages.

The question that evoked the assurances was on "use of simple Hindi in translation of official documents" and was put by Mr R. P. Das (CPI-M).

Reasons

According to a statement tabled in reply to the question, some of the reasons why simple and natural Hindi was not used in the translation of official documents were:

- (1) While translating official documents, emphasis is laid on conveying the correct meaning rather than using simple or natural language. [as published]
- (2) Hindi terminology is new in administration and sometimes appears strange as compared to the equivalent terms in English which are well known because of long usage. [as published]

(3) The quality of translators in the Ministries was not up to the mark.

In order to improve the quality of Hindi translation, the Government was taking these steps:

(i) Arrangements have been made for the training of the translators working in the various departments. This training will be given in the Central Translation Bureau and it has been made compulsory for all translators.

(2) The Government has decided to constitute a separate service for Hindi officers and translators working in the various Ministries. The constitution of this service will make it possible to bring about uniformity in the qualifications, recruitment procedure and service conditions of the translators.

(3) It has been the constant endeavour of the Government to encourage the use of simple and natural Hindi for the translation of official documents. The Government has already issued instructions in the past for the use of simple Hindi instead of rendering artificial translation of English names and other terms.

CSO: 4220/7504

SOVIET VISITOR SPEAKS OF INDO-SOVIET TRADE

Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 9 Apr 81 p 9

[Text] Mr Mardoniev, Deputy Chairman, USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry, said in Calcutta on Wednesday, that India figured prominently in the Soviet programme of trade and international relations with the developing nations. There had been significant progress in Indo-Soviet trade and scientific and technological cooperation during the past 20 years. He was addressing a seminar on "how to trade with the USSR" organized by the Indian Chamber of Commerce.

He said that the latest trade agreement, valid till 1985, would provide opportunities for expanding trade between the two countries. Mr Mardoniev, however, agreed with questioners that there existed some gap in information, which could be taken care of by the Soviet trade mission and other organizations.

Mr K. K. Bajoria, chairman, Indian Jute Mills Association, said that the jute industry in India would prefer orders for jute goods from the Soviet Union being placed on a regular basis to help the industry plan its production programme. The USSR should consider other ports than those on the Black Sea for unloading the jute cargo. The Black Sea ports, he said, had, for some time, been handicapped by congestion.

An exporter of tea to the Soviet Union sought to know if the Indian exporters could advertise tea in the Soviet media. Mr Mardoniev said that whatever publicity for Indian tea was necessary was done by the Government itself. Incidentally, he mentioned that Indian tea was highly popular in the Soviet Union.

Mr Kalyan Sen, president of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, hoped that the scope for trade and industrial collaboration between the two countries would increase. He suggested that there should be a regular flow of commercial intelligence between the chambers of commerce in both the countries.

CSO: 4220/7504

OFFICIAL NOTES MARITIME TIES WITH SOVIET UNION

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 9 Apr 81 p 22

[Text] April 8: The growing maritime ties between India and the Soviet Union was indicative of both the increase in trade and friendship between the two countries, Vice-Admiral R. K. S. Chandhi, vice-chairman and managing director, Shipping Corporation of India, has observed.

He was speaking at a function organised here on Monday to mark the 25th anniversary of the Indo-Soviet shipping service.

With a modest beginning in 1956 of 100,000 tonnes, cargo movement between the two countries had increased to more than one million tonnes last year, he added.

Capt. Victor Vodoplanov, representative of the USSR ministry of merchant marine in India, said the Black Sea Shipping Company of the USSR joined hands with the state-run Shipping Corporation of India and two private firms in 1956.

Since then the maritime relations between the two nations had become a formidable factor of Indo-Soviet relations. A new chapter was added in 1977 with the introduction of container services, he added.

Capt. J. C. Anand, chief executive, India Steamship Co. Ltd., said Indo-Soviet shipping would get a further boost since trade between the two countries was expected to double during the next five years from the present level of Rs. 2,000 crores.

Among others who spoke were Mr. Alexander Anikeev, Soviet deputy trade commissioner in Bombay, and Mr. T. M. Goculdas, chief executive of Scindia Steam Navigation Co.

CSO: 4220/7502

KARNATAKA, GOA DISPUTE ISLAND JURISDICTION

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 9 Apr 81 p 2

[Text]

PANAJI, April 8 (PTI)—The ownership of Anjadiv, a tiny island in the Arabian Sea, off the coast of Karwar, has become a bone of contention between Karnataka and Goa. This will be on the agenda of the meeting between the two States scheduled to be held shortly.

The Centre has directed the Goa Government to resolve the issue by mutual negotiations and the superintendent of surveys has offered to settle the issue on the basis of revenue and other historical records.

Anjadiv was part of the erstwhile Portuguese territory of Goa and Portuguese rulers used to have a small garrison posted at this island which was administered from Panaji.

Since its liberation some twenty years ago, Anjadiv is uninhabited and used mostly by smugglers for dumping their goods before landing on Karwar coast.

The Goa administration is claiming it since it belonged to the Portuguese and hence part of the Goa territory. But Karnataka argues that it falls within its geographical boundary.

CSO: 4220/7508

GAMES TO BE HELD ON MUSLIM CEMETERIES

Tehran TEHRAN TIMES in English 22 Apr 81 p 3

[Text] The Delhi Development Authority (DDA), a body created by Mrs Gandhi, is active these days in demolishing Muslim cemeteries and tombs in Delhi to build facilities and two flyovers for the Asian Games due in 1982. The Amir of Kuwait has recently donated Rs 120 m. (US \$15m) for this purpose. Many Muslim countries will be participating in these Games.

Strong protests by local Muslims could not persuade the Indian government or the DDA to stop the work that involves Muslim Auqaf (trust) lands. The officially appointed Delhi Waqf Board and the Minorities' Commission have found themselves helpless to prevent the sacrilege of Muslim graves and open confiscation of Waqf properties. Even a court injunction obtained by the Delhi Waqf Board against the DDA has failed to stop the bulldozers demolishing the cemeteries. Part of the area, including Muslim cemeteries, was illegally expropriated many years ago. The five-star Oberoi Hotel and part of the Delhi Public School stand on Muslim Waqf lands. Most of the Delhi Waqf properties (and of all parts of India, as well) have long been expropriated by the State or occupied by Hindus (or even Muslims in some cases). Apart from countless invisible properties, many existing mosques are still occupied by Hindus as homes or shops, or even acquired by the Archeological Department which prevents Muslims from performing prayers in these mosques while tourists roam with their shoes on.

While other monuments are well looked after, Muslim sites are left to deteriorate. Theft by professional antique 'dealers' is commonplace.

Scars of Mrs Gandhi's Emergency era atrocities on Muslims in Delhi are still visible and fresh. Thousands of displaced Muslim families still live in shanty towns far from the city, where they were dumped when their homes were demolished in Old Delhi.

An estimated 100,000 Muslim Waqf properties exist in India. Their value is estimated at Rs 1,500 million (US \$183 m). Their annual revenue is estimated at Rs 50 million (US \$6.2 m). These properties are grossly undervalued as they are in most cases under illegal possession and very nominal rents or compensation are paid for them. The onslaught on Muslim Waqfs took place especially in the wake of 1947 partition. Time and again Muslim leaders and organisations have protested against this situation and the official mismanagement of the Waqfs.

Various official committees and commissions have been set up over the years to investigate and survey is about to be launched to determine the Waqf properties.

Every new survey produces a small list, turning a blind eye to the properties expropriated by the departments of State. The purposes for which these Waqfs were allocated centuries ago (upkeep of mosques, religious schools, care of the poor and needy) are hardly the concern of the official Auqaf administrations set up by the government. Even the Waqf Minister at present is a non-Muslim (Shiv Shankar)!

Recently, Mrs Gandhi tried to pressurise Gen. Zia and other Arab regimes to admit India to the Islamic Conference, and thereby to the 'Islamic Summit.' Mrs Gandhi's presence at Taif would not have been a totally strange phenomenon. In addition to an 'Arab Christian delegation' and the Maronite President of Muslim Lebanon (who attended the conference at the express personal request of King Khalid himself), there were self-proclaimed atheists like Saddam Husain, Hafiz al-Asad, Siad Barre and the scientific socialists of Aden.

India was invited to attend the first Islamic Summit of Rabat (1969), and a delegation, comprising of Ministers Karan Singh and Fakhruddin Ali Ahmad, flew to the Moroccan capital. Gen. Yahya Khan, the Pakistan President, refused to attend the conference if the Indians did. Thus, the first Indian attempt was aborted.

It will be a real mockery if the Indian government is offered representation on any Muslim or Islamic forum, however insignificant. The Indian government has a grim record of anti-Muslim activities ranging from planned eradication of Urdu language to condoning and even participating, through police and military, in massacres of the Muslims. The official textbooks are full of hatred of Islam and Muslims. The Aligarh Muslim University has long been deprived of its Muslim character, although it was established by the Muslims. Muslims face grievous discrimination in all walks of life. A few alienated 'showboys' are always included in the Cabinet to prove the pretensions of secularism and democracy. Apart from this show, the real Muslim representation in government offices and agencies ranges from nil to 3-4 percent in relation to the representation they should receive in accordance with their share in the population.

Indian government has never taken Muslim protests and sentiments into consideration in internal or external policies, except for false promises prior to elections. Despite strong protests, India allows an Israeli Consulate General in Bombay and maintains trade relations with the Zionist State in the occupied Palestine. India has failed to condemn the Russian occupation of Afghanistan. Last month the Indian embassies refused to issue visas to Muslims from abroad to attend the Jama'at-e-Islami conference in Hyderabad (India).

While the Indian government should not be afforded representation on any Muslim forum, leaders of various Islamic organisations, institutions and seats of Islamic learning in India should always be represented. Indian Muslims have a great and glorious past and exceptional potential for a future revival. They are the most active and prominent Muslim minority. Indeed, the word minority will lose its meaning if the Indian Muslims (100 million) realise that they are the only major coherent force in the country. They will shape India's future if they could realise their potential.

INDO-SOVIET PROTOCOL ON METEOROLOGY SIGNED

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 11 Apr 81 p 10

[Text] A protocol on a joint scientific programme in meteorology for 1980-83 was signed between India and the Soviet Union in New Delhi on Friday.

The programme envisages exchange of scientists and field study in meteorology and allied fields said meteorology department director general P K Das, who signed the protocol on behalf of India, and Soviet State Committee for Hydrometeorology chairman Yu. A Izrael, who was the signatory on behalf of his country.

The teams expressed concern at the 'environmental degradation' due to human activity and proposed a programme of joint research. Mr Das said the two research teams would try to 'quantify' the damage caused by wide spread deforestation and felling of trees.

In long-range weather forecasting the new joint programme was of vital importance to Indian economy, Professor Izrael said. [as published]

The six-member Soviet team visited a number of meteorological centres in India and appreciated the progress the country had made in this field.

The earlier joint MONEX experiment of 1973, 1977 and the latest one of 1979 were very beneficial [as published] to the two countries and would go a long way in weather forecasting, the leaders of the two teams said.

CSO: 4220/7511

MINISTER REPORTS TO HOUSE ON LIQUID GAS SUPPLY

Madras THE HINDU in English 8 Apr 81 p 7

[Text] The Government will take action against dealers who indulge in blackmarketing of cooking gas cylinders, Mr. P. C. Sethi, Petroleum Minister, warned in the Lok Sabha today.

Pending the report of a committee, he said, the Government had recently announced an interim increase of 25 paise per cylinder as commission charges.

This burden, he told Mr. N. G. Ranga, was not passed on to the consumer, but was absorbed by the oil companies.

Mr. Sethi informed Mr. Satyanarayan Jatiya that about 50,930 tonnes of LPG had been imported during 1980-81. The CIF price of imported LPG during January this year was Rs. 2,767 a tonne.

He said about 4,00,000 tonnes of LPG per annum was available in the country and this was expected to increase to about 9,00,000 tonnes by the next financial year.

"We need not import LPG this year", he said.

The Minister told Mr. Jatiya that the retail selling price per cylinder of 15 kg in Delhi was Rs. 45.53 of which the cost of the gas was Rs. 26.58 and the freight charge was Rs. 5.43.

The dealer's commission was Rs. 3.62 per cylinder.

The Research and Development Department would be asked to see how cooking gas cylinders could be fitted with a mechanism to check the exact quantity supplied by agents to the customers, Mr. Sethi said.

Mrs. Pramila Dandavate has suggested such a mechanism in view of the frequent complaints by housewives that they some times got gas cylinders which were not full.

"I agree with the suggestion. We would ask the R and D Department to look into the matter", Mr. Sethi said.

He said there would be no shortage of gas cylinders as the current production capacity of 18 lakh cylinders a year was expected to increase to 25 lakhs by 1982.

Replying to Dr. V. K. Pandit, he said oil companies had been directed to step up procurement of cylinders and to assure the prospective manufacturers of a guaranteed off-take of 50 per cent of the capacity proposed to be established by them.

The State Governments had been requested to exempt such manufacturing units from power cuts. Steps had also been taken to ensure the availability of steel to meet the requirements of gas cylinder manufacturers to the extent possible.--UNI and PTI,

CSC: 4220/7498

TROUBLES WITH IMPORTED MINING EQUIPMENT REPORTED

Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 9 Apr 81 p 9

[Text] In a recent study of the indigenous capacity and manufacture of mining machinery, it has been found that imported mining and construction equipment valued at about Rs 100 crores has remained unused because of non-availability of spares or obsolescence of technology. The study followed a directive from the Centre.

A report on the study says that it is difficult to locate imported mining and construction equipment in India which has worked continuously for five years at the rated capacity. Neither the distributors of imported equipment nor the users can keep sufficient stock of spares because of import licensing difficulties for a number of components. At times, this leads to the use of sub-standard spares, which ultimately reduce the life of costly equipment.

It has been recommended in the report that the licensing policy for imported spares be relaxed so that the required stock can be maintained by suppliers of such equipment. With regard to the supply of indigenous spares, it is felt that there should be a regular dialogue between the operation and maintenance engineers of user firms and the engineers of equipment manufacturers to ensure timely delivery of spares. This will also prevent over-inventory of spares by users.

The study found that the indigenous mining machinery manufacture industry continued to suffer because of paucity of orders. The report recommended that some orders be placed with the manufacturers forthwith and requirements for the next year be notified for advance purchase action.

It is stated that there should be close cooperation between users and manufacturers of mining equipment so that the latter can make a realistic assessment of the requirements of the users. The Indian engineering industry is likely to shake off its present investment shyness in the mining equipment manufacturing area, if such close cooperation is ensured.

The report suggests that indigenous manufacturers form consortia to submit proposals for turn key development of Indian mines in competition with foreign firms. This will be a trial of the local capacity. The mines, developed by such Indian consortia, can be shown to delegations from developing countries with the objective of entering the export market.

It is thought that indigenous mining equipment manufacturers will be required to play a large role with the progressive mechanization of mines, particularly coal mines. The Planning Commission has earmarked an investment of Rs 3,000 crores in the coal sector during the Sixth Plan period. Of this Rs 2,100 crores are proposed to be spent on mining projects, Rs 100 crores on washeries and Rs 50 crores on exploration and design.

The need for diversification of existing products of the indigenous mining equipment manufacturers is revealed by the fact that of the Rs 150 crores worth of basic underground equipment required by Coal India during the first three years of the Sixth Plan, about Rs 120 crores worth of equipment may have to be imported.

The study was made by the mining and construction equipment division of the Association of Indian Engineering Industry under the directive of the Department of Heavy Industry, Union Government.

CSO: 4220/7504

RECORD COAL PRODUCTION REPORTED FOR 1980-81

Madras THE HINDU in English 9 Apr 81 p 6

[Text]

NEW DELHI, April 8

The Coal Department today reported a breakthrough with the output reaching the record level of 114 million tonnes in 1980-81, half a million tonnes above the target.

With improved power generation, coal production has picked up substantially.

The mines are getting their full requirements of power and daily inputs have dwindled. Another helpful factor is the improved law and order position in the mining belt.

The 1980-81 output represents 9.8 per cent increase over the previous year. The target for 1981-82 is 121 million tonnes.

Coal India's output of 100.9 million tonnes in 1980-81 is 10.4 per cent above that of the previous year.

Singareni's 10.1 million tonnes represents a 7.4 per cent growth but is lower than the target of 11.5 million tonnes.

The captive mines of TISCO and ISCO yielded 2.2 million tonnes and 700,000 tonnes respectively, a four per cent growth and a 22 per cent fall respectively from 1979-80.

But there has been no matching improvement in the movement of coal from mines to consumption points.

As a result, the stocks at the pitheads as on April 1 last are estimated at 18.5 million tonnes, four million tonnes more than the stocks a year ago.

In view of this, about nine million tonnes from identified mines have been put on sale free from restrictions.

There has been a noticeable improvement in the overall industrial climate in the coal belt. The incidence of strikes and absenteeism among workers had gone down.

But the opening of new mines was hampered by obstruction from local youths, making unreasonable demands for employment and other concessions in West Bengal.

In the context of the continuing problems being faced by the mines in West Bengal, the performance of Eastern Coalfields Limited in achieving the production target is especially commendable.

As against a target of 22.5 million tonnes for 1980-81, it had produced 22.7 million tonnes, 2.2 million tonnes higher than its 1979-80 output.

The best performance among the Coal India subsidiaries was that of Central Coalfields Limited which produced 1.1 million tonnes more than its target of 26.4 million tonnes. In 1979-80, it had produced 24.2 million tonnes.

REDDY URGES TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER IN TEXTILES

Madras THE HINDU in English 9 Apr 81 p 10

[Text] Coimbatore, April 8.

The President, Mr. N. Sanjiva Reddi on Wednesday gave a clarion call to the textile researchers and technologists to help India regain its glory in textiles and strive to make it become the "clothier of the world".

The President, who arrived here on Wednesday morning from Madras by a special IAF aircraft, inaugurated the silver jubilee celebrations of the South India Textile Research Association (SITRA). He also laid the foundation stone for the Rs. 35 lakh labour training and research centre sponsored by SITRA to mark its completion of 25 years.

Since independence considerable progress had been made in the field of textiles and it has been possible for this country not only to meet the increasing per capita requirement of cloth but also to fulfil the role of an exporter, a role it had occupied for many years, Mr. Reddi said.

Adverting to textile research which had made these achievements possible, the President said all efforts should be directed to bridge the technological gap which had arisen between India and the more developed countries in the field of research. While attempting to close the technological gap, it was of utmost importance to adapt the results of research carried out elsewhere to the country's indigenous requirement, he said.

While doing this, research should pay increasing attention to the requirements of the decentralised sector, especially the handlooms, the welfare of which was one of their primary national commitments, the President said and commended in this connection the useful work done by SITRA.

The President praised the efforts of SITRA in giving adequate importance to human factors while attempting transfer of technology to the industry.

A Noteworthy Decision

The decision of SITRA to establish a labour training and research centre was hailed as a "very noteworthy one" by the President. He felt in course of time it would ensure that workers who had not had the advantage of a formal technical

education were not hampered in their efforts to occupy higher positions in the industry.

Mr. S. Sadiq Ali, Governor of Tamil Nadu who presided, said that the textile manufacture, dealing as it did with one of the basic necessities of life and having a great employment potential called for special attention from our scientists and technologists.

Referring to SITRA's success in creating a climate of mutual confidence and sense of common purpose with industry, Mr. Sadiq Ali said a proper study of the industry from its technological and allied aspects could greatly help it in reducing its idle capacity and making use of human and financial resources.

The Governor hailed SITRA's achievement in increasing labour and machine productivity in the textile industry by 120 and 80 per cent respectively.

Earlier, Mr. G. V. Doraiswamy, Chairman of the Council of Administration of SITRA, who welcomed the gathering, said SITRA's membership had extended to countries like Malaysia and Sri Lanka. In memory of the late R. K. Shanmugham Chettiar, who suggested the organisation of this research institution on a cooperative basis, it was proposed to organise memorial lectures every year, he said.

Book by SITRA

The State Education Minister, Mr. C. Aranganayagam released a book "25 Years of Research" brought out by SITRA and handed over the first copy to Mr. K. Rajagopal, Chairman of the Indian Cotton Mills Federation.

Messrs. K. Rajagopal, P. Kulandaivelu, Minister for Local Administration, Saran Singh, Joint Secretary (Textiles) in the Union Commerce Ministry, G. K. Devarajulu, industrialist, A. Subramaniam, HMS leader, S. Devaraj, and H. C. Kothari, industrialists, offered their felicitations.

Mr. K. Sreenivasan, Director, SITRA, proposed a vote of thanks.

CSO: 4220/7506

RISE IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION REPORTED

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 9 Apr 81 p 5

[Text]

AGRICULTURAL production in the country registered an 18 per cent increase in 1980-81 over the previous year, a drought year, reports PTI.

The country expects to harvest additional 22 per cent of foodgrains, a little over 21 per cent sugarcane and about 16 per cent oilseeds, says an official release on Wednesday.

According to the 1980-81 report of the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, on present indications, foodgrains production is expected to touch 133 million tonnes mark, which will be higher by as much as 24 million tonnes than the production in the previous year and about a million tonnes more than even the record yield of 1978-79.

As a result of various measures taken by the Centre and State Governments, aided by overall normal weather conditions, the production of foodgrains during kharif 1980-81 touched a new record of nearly 79.5 million tonnes, an increase of about 16 million tonnes over the previous year's kharif production.

DROUGHT

Production of rice, both kharif and summer, is likely to exceed 66 million tonnes showing an increase of more than two million tonnes over the 1978-79 production. The yield of jowar, bajra, ragi, maize and small millets is expected to be around 23.2 million tonnes two million tonnes more than 1979-80.

Despite drought conditions prevailing in Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Orissa, Maharashtra, and parts of Andhra Pradesh during rabi 1980-81, the rabi production is likely to reach 64 million tonnes.

Besides, commercial crops registered significant advances during the period under review. Sugarcane is expected to recover 154 million tonnes showing an increase of about 26 million tonnes. Similarly, oilseeds production is to reach 102.5 lakh tonnes compared to the previous year's production of 88.5 lakh tonnes. Cotton production is around 79-80 lakh bales and jute and mesta 83 lakh bales.

CSO: 4220/7508

BRIEFS

BENGAL MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS--Calcutta, April 10--West Bengal Minister for Municipal Affairs, Prosanto Sur, told newsmen here today that elections to 89 municipalities in the State would be held on 31 May. Mr Sur said that 38 lakh voters would elect 1530 commissioners of these 89 municipalities. He informed that the elections would be held under the relevant act of the State. [Text] [New Delhi PATRIOT in English 11 Apr 81 p 1]

WORLD ENERGY CONFERENCE--India will be the first developing country to host the World Energy Conference in 1983, it was officially announced on Friday. According to the announcement, the 12th World Energy Conference will be held in India in September, 1983 when energy problems of the developing States will come in for detailed discussions. The theme of the conference will be "Energy Development Quality of Life". Preparations have already begun. An organising 15-member committee under the chairmanship of Energy Ministry Secretary D V Kapur has been constituted. [Excerpt] [New Delhi PATRIOT in English 11 Apr 81 p 7]

PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES--New Parliamentary Committees on Public Accounts and Estimates have been constituted, reports UNI. The following are the 15 Lok Sabha members on the Public Accounts Committee for 1981-82: Mr Satish Agarwal, Mr Subhash Chandra Bose Alluri, Mr Tridib Chaudhury, Mr K. P. Singh Deo, Mr George Fernandes, Mr Ashok Gehlot, Mr Mahavir Prasad, Mr Sunil Mitra, Mr Gargi Shankar Mishra, Mr M. V. Chandrashekara Murthy, Mr Ahmed Mohammed Patel, Mr Hari Krishna Shastri, Mr Satish Prasad Singh, Mr Jagdish Tytler and Mr K. P. Unnikrishnan. The members of the Estimates Committee are: Mr Kumbha Ram Arya, Mr Chitta Basu, Mr Manoranjan Bhakta, Mr Ajitsinh Dabhi, Mr Santosh Mohan Dev, Mr Digambar Singh, Mr Jitendra Prasada, Mr K. T. Kosalram, Mr M. M. Lawrence, Mr Vilas Muttemwar, Mr B. R. Nahata, Mr P. Namgyal, Mr Balasaheb Vikhe Patil, Mr S. B. P. Pattabhi Rama Rao, Mr Janardhana Poojary, Mr K. Pradhani, Mr K. Vijaya Bhaskara Reddy, Mr Ajit Kumar Saha, Mr M. S. K. Sathiyendran, Mr Daya Ram Shakya, Mr Nawal Kishore Sharma, Mr Virbhadr Singh, Mr R. S. Sparrow, Dr Subramaniam Swamy, Mr Tariq Anwar, Mr R. L. P. Verma, Mr D. P. Yadav, Dr Golam Yazdani and Mr Zainul Basher. [Text] [New Delhi PATRIOT in English 11 Apr 81 p 8]

TRANSFER OF FUNDS--New Delhi, April 8 (UPI): The estimates committee of parliament has deplored the continuing reverse transmission of funds from rural branches of banks to urban and metropolitan centres. The committee is unhappy to note that credit deposit ratio in the rural areas continues to be unsatisfactory. Instead of improving the position had deteriorated with the ratio decreasing to 56.5 per cent in 1978 from 57.4 per cent in 1976, the committee says in its seventh action-taken report presented to the Lok Sabha today. This has happened in spite of the fact that the public-sector banks were advised to step up disbursement of credit through their rural and semi-urban branches to achieve a credit deposit ratio of at least 60 per cent by the end of March, 1979. Therefore, the government should take urgent steps to arrest the trend of reverse transmission of funds by rural branches so that funds generated in the rural areas are deployed largely for the development of these areas. [Text] [Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 9 Apr 81 p 15]

JANATA MP IN PRC--Beijing, April 7. The Janata leader, Dr. Subramaniam Swamy who arrived here on Monday on a three-day visit, met Mr. Xie Li, Secretary-General of the Chinese People's Institute for Foreign Affairs, and Mr. Chen Shian, Chairman of the State Planning Commission on Tuesday. After meeting Mr. Xie who holds a Cabinet rank, Dr. Swamy said there was no immediate prospect of rapid normalisation of Sino-Indian relations, because of India's recognition of the Heng Samrin regime in Kampuchea. [Text] [Madras THE HINDU in English 8 Apr 81 p 9]

GORKHA LEAGUE MEMBER--Mrs Renulina Subba, the Gorkha League member of the West Bengal Assembly, announced her decision to resign her membership from the Legislature at midnight Tuesday-Wednesday at Darjeeling town. The Gorkha League also declared at a meeting the demand for a separate State for Gorkhas. Mr Amit Deb, the Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling, said over telephone that the decision of the House, taken on Wednesday, to terminate the suspension order on Mrs Subba had been conveyed to her. The Gorkha League would discuss the development at a meeting on Thursday, following which the party's reaction would be known. Mrs Subba had earlier threatened to resign from the Assembly if the suspension order on her, taken on March 18, was not revoked. Mr B. Thapa, general secretary of All-India Gorkha League, broke his fast at midnight. The Deputy Commissioner added that the situation in Darjeeling was tense, but there was no untoward incident. [Text] [Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 9 Apr 81 p 9]

GANDHI SECRETARIAT--Former Commerce Secretary P C Alexander has been formally appointed as principal secretary to the Prime Minister. Dr Alexander, who is now working for the UN, is expected to take charge by the month-end. Mr C R Krishnaswamy Rao Sahib, now secretary to the Prime Minister, will become Cabinet Secretary according to an official press note on Saturday. The present Cabinet Secretary S S Grewal retires on 30 April. [Text] [New Delhi PATRIOT in English 12 Apr 81 p 5]

RAJYA SABHA MEMBER DIES--New Delhi, April 8 (PTI): Mr. M. R. Sherwani, a member of the Rajya Sabha, died here this morning following a massive heart attack. He was 59. Mr. Sherwani was travelling by train from Allahabad to Delhi. The end came as the train neared Ghaziabad. [Text] [Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 9 Apr 81 p 15]

ORE EXPORT PROBLEMS--Visakhapatnam, April 8: The export of iron-ore to Japan through the Visakhapatnam port has suffered a setback for the second year in succession resulting in a considerable loss to the national exchequer. According to official figures, against the target of 6.5 million tonnes, only 5.6 million tonnes of iron-ore was exported in 1980-81--a shortfall of 900,000 tonnes. This fall in export is attributed to the poor nomination of vessels in June and September last and February, 1981. In September, only 100,000 tonnes was exported against the monthly target of 500,000 tonnes. So was the case in the other months. Besides the poor export performance, the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation had to pay a demurrage running into several lakhs of rupees last year owing to the delay in the despatch of loaded vessels from the port because of frequent breakdowns in the port conveyor system. However, the production of iron-ore at the Bailadilla mines has increased considerably. An all-time high quantity of 25.3 lakh tonnes was produced in 1980-81 against the previous record production of 24.8 lakh tonnes in 1975-76. [Text] [Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 9 Apr 81 p 23]

DELHI SUPERSESSION EXTENDED--The supersession of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi was on Thursday extended by six months from 10 April, reports PTI. An announcement about this was made in the Lok Sabha by Union Minister of State for Home Affairs, Yogendra Makwana. He laid a copy of the gazette extraordinary extending the supersession before the House rose for the day. [Text] [New Delhi PATRIOT in English 10 Apr 81 p 1]

PACT WITH MALAYSIA--Kuala Lumpur, April 9 (AFP)--The Metal and Mining Trading Corporation has signed an agreement with the Malaysian Mining Corporation for the purchase of 75 tonnes of tin per month for a period of three years beginning this year. Visiting Minister of Commerce, Steel and Mines P Mukerjee told a press conference here yesterday that this was the first such agreement between an Indian Government agency and a Malaysian company. He said that a delegation from the State Trading Corporation would visit Malaysia soon to finalise the purchase of edible oils on a long-term basis. "Once we know the Malaysian agency nominates to make the sale of the oil, further discussions will be held," he said. [Text] [New Delhi PATRIOT in English 10 Apr 81 p 3]

LIQUID FERTILIZER PRODUCTION--Naya Nangal (Punjab), April 8. India will go into commercial production of fluid fertilizer this year. Developed by the local unit of the National Fertilizers Limited, a public sector undertaking, the liquid fertilizer would be available to farmers for use from November, according to its General Manager, Mr. B. S. Kakkar. The new fertilizer, it is claimed, will ensure higher yield, be more economical and agronomically more suitable than the traditional solid fertilizer--UNI. [Text] [Madras THE HINDU in English 9 Apr 81 p 16]

UGANDA HIGH COMMISSION--Kampala, April 8. Two persons were injured by flying glass in an explosion today at the Indian High Commission in central Kampala, an Interior Ministry spokesman said. People who heard the blast said it was like a small bomb or a hand-grenade. Damage to the building was minor. There was no immediate claim of responsibility from any of the anti-Government guerrilla groups, which have said they had made attacks in the Kampala area recently in their campaign to overthrow the Government of President Milton Obote. Some resentment has been reported among Ugandan businessmen at the return of Asian traders to Uganda. [Text] [Madras THE HINDU in English 9 Apr 81 p 1]

AIR INTELLIGENCE CHIEF--New Delhi: Air Commodore M. L. Sethi has been promoted to the rank of Air Vice Marshal and appointed Director of Intelligence at Air Headquarters in New Delhi (reports UNI). [Text] [Madras THE HINDU in English 9 Apr 81 p 6]

INVESTMENT, GROWTH RATE TARGETS ANNOUNCED

Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian 3 Mar 81 p 8

[Article: "Indonesia Needs \$10,162 Million for Investment During PELITA III"]

[Excerpt] To achieve the industrial target in the development sector during PELITA III [third five-year development plan], 6,351,200 million rupiah or \$10,162 million will be needed for investment, Eng Agus Sujono, secretary general of the Department of Industries, said on Monday [2 March].

In his welcoming address at the installation ceremony for 30 Indonesian Management University (STMI) scholars in Jakarta, the secretary general clarified that sources of investment were PMDN [domestic capital investment], PMA [foreign capital investment], bank loans, and Indonesian government capital investment.

The annual economic growth rate for PELITA III is targeted at 6.5 percent which includes an 11 percent annual growth rate for the industrial sector while only 1,114,200 new workers are expected to be added to the manpower pool in the industrial sector.

Sujono reminded his audience that the annual growth rate in PELITA II was 6.7 percent during which period the annual growth rate for the industrial sector was recorded at 12 percent.

He also noted that light industry grew at the rate of 10 to 14 percent, textiles at 15 percent, chemicals at 26 percent, metals at 17 to 18 percent, and small industries at 5 percent.

By the end of PELITA II, a cumulative total of 2.92 million workers were employed, or an annual increase of 6 percent.

6804

CSO: 4213/57

INVESTMENT REPORT DISCUSSED

Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 10 Mar 81 pp 1, 3

[Article: "Results of Research on Proportionate Investment in the Economy Show 11 Percent of PMDN Investment Is Indigenous and 26.9 Percent Is Nonindigenous; 12.7 Percent of PMA Investment Is Indigenous; 9.7 Percent Is Nonindigenous"]

[Excerpts] The number of companies with mixed indigenous and nonindigenous investment positively must be increased in the coming period in the context of creating symbiosis between our diverse social classes.

Vice President Adam Malik noted this when the research report on PMA [foreign capital investment] companies and PMDN [domestic capital investment] companies was submitted by the Information Management Foundation in Jakarta on Monday [9 March].

With the merging of indigenous and nonindigenous investment, the inequities between these two groups in the economic sphere, which frequently gives rise to tensions, moreover, social outbursts as occurred in Central Java recently, could be alleviated in line with innate social justice.

"The Management Information Foundation has gathered the most complete, essential data on PMA and PMDN companies available in Indonesia at this time," Vice President Malik said.

Research presented in the report made it possible to determine the proportion of state, indigenous, and nonindigenous capital invested in PMA and PMDN projects, about which only conjectures were available earlier.

The percentage of private indigenous investment in the PMA sector is greater than that of the nonindigenous or state elements.

The indigenous share in PMA companies is 12.7 percent, nonindigenous is 9.7 percent and the government's share is 9.24 percent, Japan 20.04 percent, U.S. 7.48 percent, Hong Kong 10.14 percent, European Economic Community 9.2 percent, ASEAN [Association of Asian Nations] 6.9 percent, and other investors 14.53 percent.

However, private nonindigenous investment is greater in the PMDN sector than that of private indigenous investors but this does not mean that the Indonesian economy is dominated by nonindigenous investors because almost 60 percent of investment in the PMDN sector is controlled by state elements.

A diagram of percent of ownership of PMDN shares shows that government elements hold 58.75 percent of the shares, indigenous elements 11.2 percent, nonindigenous elements 26.95 percent, and other elements 3.1 percent.

According to the Foundation director, Drs Christiano Wibisono, prejudice, stereotypes as well as myths and issues involving the degree of domination of the Indonesian economy by certain groups can readily be dispelled with the availability of this quantitative data.

This data, he said, shows that for a decade the government has provided opportunities to all social groups to play a role in national development rather than only offering benefits to a certain group.

On the basis of this research, Drs Wibisono recommended that the number of companies reflecting this merger of indigenous and nonindigenous investment be increased.

He recommended that the government provide incentives to businessmen and companies that merge these two groups. "This is a brilliant step," he said.

"This step will lessen the gap and mutual exclusivism between the two groups which for centuries was fostered by colonial policies that divided Indonesians into various ethnic groups," he said.

In his welcoming address, Vice President Malik said the research report had been discussed with President Suharto on Saturday. In essence, the president approved of this activity. "Initially he felt the report was an ordinary public opinion report that would contain the information that PMA as well as PMDN projects were dominated by nonindigenous investment. However, after he read several pages of the report that were marked for his attention, he said that if this were true, the government's plan had not been unsound. What was wrong, however, was society's interpretation to date," the vice president said, "and what is important is how indigenous and nonindigenous efforts should be united," he added.

The vice president told sponsors of the PMA and PMDN research report that this effort should be continued and completed. "This is very important because it proves to the outside world that there is no discrimination in Indonesia," he remarked.

6804

CSO: 4213/57

1980 EXPORTS REVIEWED

Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian 5 Mar 81 p 9

[Article: "Value of Indonesian Exports in 1980 Amounted to \$19,969 Billion"]

[Text] In 1980 the value of Indonesian exports totaled \$19,969 billion, an increase of 32 percent over that of 1979 exports, according to Bank Indonesia information received on Wednesday [3 March].

As in earlier years, the dominant commodities were oil and gas. Oil exports for the past year totaled \$12,284 billion, gas \$2,281 billion, and other commodities \$5,404 billion.

Oil exports rose at the rate of 43.53 percent while gas surged by 103 percent over 1979. Meanwhile the value of other commodities dropped slightly to about \$35 million. These included lumber, rubber, coffee, and palm oil.

The increase in the value of oil exports is tied to the hike in oil prices as evidenced by the drop of about 9 percent in the volume of oil exports.

Natural gas exports rose sharply, particularly for shipments of liquified natural gas (LNG) which were augmented for Japan. The Indonesian government proposed that LNG exports continue to be increased to Japan in response to a request from Japanese companies. The cancellation of LNG orders by the U.S. caused Indonesia to seek other markets. AFP reported that South Korea had imported LNG and had increased its oil imports from Indonesia.

1981 Rise

Business circles in Jakarta estimate that the value of exports in 1981 will rise again, considering that Indonesia's oil production was up this year.

This added production was reflected in Indonesia's capability to supply additional oil to Bangladesh, South Korea, and lately to Thailand.

On 1 March 1981 Indonesia raised the amount of oil to be exported to Thailand by 5,000 barrels per day. As of that month, therefore, Thailand received a shipment of 15,000 barrels of crude per day.

This additional oil shipment is a realization of Indonesia's promise to increase the supply of crude to Thailand from 10,000 barrels per day to 15,000 barrels per day beginning in March. Both earlier shipments as well as the augmentation were supplied at the official price.

B Rajanarath, deputy prime minister of Thailand, during his visit to Indonesia in early February, said his country required 27,000 barrels of crude a day.

He also said that if Indonesia could not meet the shortfall in requirements, Thailand would not seek another source of supply.

Meanwhile Indonesia is weighing Thailand's request for another 5,000 barrels of oil and if it is possible will sell 20,000 barrels of crude per day to Thailand.

Thailand is an ASEAN (Association of Asian Nations) country that has no state-owned oil company.

Last month Indonesia and Thailand agreed to cooperate in the exploration and development of oil in the Indonesian region.

The agreement was signed by Subroto, minister of mining and energy, and Boonchu Rajanarath, deputy prime minister of Thailand, in Jakarta on 9 February.

Aside from supplying oil to Thailand, Indonesia this month also provided an additional 5,000 barrels of crude per day to South Korea.

On Wednesday [3 March], MERDEKA's source said the crude supply to Japan will be stable this year and, moreover, is estimated to grow. Thus, the value of oil exports this year will climb again.

Non-oil commodities, for instance, traditional exports, will decline as reflected in the 1980 value of exports and cannot be forecast.

6804

CSO: 4213/57

BRIEFS

YUGOSLAV LOAN--At present the government is weighing the acceptance of a new \$8 million loan offered by the Yugoslav government. This aid will be used to build the Ombilin PLTU [steam-powered generating station] project in West Sumatra and the JABOTABEK [Jakarta-Bogor-Tangerang-Bekasi] transmission and distribution network in Jakarta and West Java. The 10-year loan, at an interest rate of 7.5 percent, is to be repaid after a 10-year grace period, according to information received by MERDEKA on Tuesday [3 March]. As has been arranged in the past, Energoinvest, a giant Yugoslav company that deals in technology and machinery, will be appointed to carry out these projects. This socialist country has taken part in aid projects in Indonesia since 1962. More recently it extended a \$100 million loan which was repaid not long ago. The latter loan covered five projects including the Palembang and Ujungpandang PLTU, the Sempor PLTA [hydroelectric power generating station] in Central Java, and the Medan-Trenggalek-Ponorogo-Tulungagung-Madiun-Blitar-Kertosono transmission and distribution network. [Text] [Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian 4 Mar 81 p 9] 6804

GOLD PURCHASES--Indonesia is still buying gold although it suffered a paper loss on several transactions last year, a knowledgeable source in Jakarta said today [14 March]. In the first 2 months of this year, the source said, Indonesia purchased more than 300,000 ounces (1 ounce = 28.3 grams) of gold. IMF figures show Indonesia's gold reserves amounted to 2.394 million ounces as of the end of 1980. Rachmat Saleh, president of Bank Indonesia, told a Reuter reporter that to increase its reserves, Indonesia would buy more than an estimated \$7.1 billion worth of gold by the end of this month and might buy "a little bit more." However, this latest figure shows that "a little bit more" is not so little compared with purchases of about 1.9 million ounces last year. Bank Indonesia's paper loss of between \$300 and \$400 million last year may have been caused by the flare-up in the price of gold, according to information received from several bank leaders. However, if the price of gold rises again, many experts estimate that the paper loss may be erased. [Text] [Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian 14 Mar 81 p 1] 6804

OFFICER COMBAT TRAINING--Brig Gen TNI M. Sanif, commander of Military Region II/ Bukit Barisan, cautioned all staff officers to be prepared to participate in an individual fitness training course to qualify as raiders. "Although you are not infantry officers, this training is needed so that you will have the capability for and understand what combat units' duties are," the commander told Battalion 123/Rajawali at the close of its individual fitness training course for raider qualification on Saturday [7 March]. To date such training was given only to

combat units or other units that directly supported combat units. The commander said that no consideration will be given to rank or position of the officers who participate in this training. Everyone from KODIM [Military District Command] commandants to brigade commanders to officers holding the rank of colonel will participate in this training. Gen Sanif stressed that this fitness training is being given so that officers acquire the mental and physical capabilities needed for battle as well as to provide motivation to ABRI [Indonesian Armed Forces] soldiers to want not only to be professional soldiers but also to be combatants. Every soldier must have such motivation, the commander said, because it is basic to his service to the people and his country. The month-long training was given to 657 military men in the Military Region Command II/Bukit Barisan Training and Education Center in Pematang Siantar. [Text] [Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 9 Mar 81 p 2] 6804

CSO: 4213/57

SOVIET ARGUMENTS ON AFGHANISTAN NOT ENOUGH TO STILL PAKISTAN'S FEARS

Lahore NAWA-I-WAQT in Urdu 13 Mar 81 p 5

[Editorial: "Russian Ambassador's Assurances?"]

[Text] In a recent statement, the Soviet ambassador in Pakistan, Mr Vitaly Smyrnoff, said that his country wishes to have good neighbor relations with Pakistan and that it has no aggressive intentions against this country. He also referred to a similar goodwill message from Soviet leader Brezhnev conveyed to President Zia-ul-Haq while the former was flying over Pakistan during his visit to India in early December 1980. The message expressed the USSR's desire for good neighbor relations with Pakistan.

Mr Smyrnoff's views, though important, are only a formality because his position requires that he interpret his government in this way. His intentions can be taken in trust and confidence only if Russia withdraws its forces from Afghanistan and gives the people complete freedom to run the affairs of their own country. This demand is made not only by Pakistan but by the entire world except for Russia and its communist satellites. This has been expressed repeatedly and explicitly not only by the UN General Assembly, the Islamic Summit Conference and the conference of foreign ministers of nonaligned nations held in New Delhi but by several resolutions passed at international conventions. While extending a hand of friendship to Pakistan, the Russian ambassador should also have taken into consideration those factors on the basis of which the Russian Army made a forced entry into Afghanistan and for which it has made repeated justifications lately. He should not have overlooked the factor of "Russian intentions," which has become a source of concern and fear for Pakistan. Our main concern is the Russian argument that the situation in Afghanistan had endangered the integrity of the southern borders of Russia could not be overlooked.

For the last "30-35 years, the rulers of Afghanistan have openly favored Russia. The revolutions of 1973, April 1978 and December 1979 are all examples. But the outside world objected to and Pakistan feared Russian designs and motives only when, at last, in December 1979, it installed Babrak Karmal's regime with its full military backing in Kabul. The next question was which country would be the next target for Russia--Iran or Pakistan?

Obviously it is a cause of concern and fear for Pakistan. The Russian invasion of Afghanistan has imposed a heavy burden of 1.2-1.6 million Afghan refugees on Pakistan. The economic, political and social implications are extremely complicated for Pakistan. The refugees can return to their homeland only when Russia withdraws its army from Afghanistan.

The Russian authorities, on the other hand, put the blame on foreign intervention, especially that of Pakistan. In fact, all this is the result of forced intervention by the Russian Army in Afghanistan. That is why, from the very beginning, Pakistan has stressed the importance of the withdrawal of the Russian Army from Afghanistan. By doing so, the basic cause of Pakistan's fear of Russia's future intentions can be eradicated.

The implications of Russia's being a superpower are obvious for Pakistan. That is why Pakistan emphasizes the need for a political solution to this problem through negotiations. As proof, Pakistan is also willing to negotiate with the members of the ruling party in Afghanistan under the chairmanship of the UN General Assembly. But the Russians insist that the puppet government of Babrak Karmal should be recognized and that direct discourse should be held with it. The extremely aversive and frightful attitude of the puppet government of Afghanistan towards the hijacked Pakistani plane has been revealed to the world. It violated international law by siding with the hijackers and providing them with more destructive weapons before the plane's departure from Kabul. If Russia sincerely has no aggressive designs on Pakistan, the only way to prove it is by acting according to the resolutions passed by the UN General Assembly, the Islamic Summit Conference and the conference of the foreign ministers.

9779

CSO: 4203/52

FANNING THE FIRE IN BALUCHISTAN

London 8 DAYS in English 18 Apr 81 pp 24,25

[Article by John Stokes]

[Text] The sentencing to death of nine Baluchi students has been reawakened separatist aspirations in Pakistan's turbulent province. As John Stokes reports General Zia has to adopt a cautious approach towards the strategic region.

BALUCHISTAN'S strategic position on the Gulf's northern shores — it straddles Iran and Pakistan and borders Afghanistan — makes stability there a crucial element of any regional security plan the West might conclude with the oil producers. General Zia will not be a popular man if he rouses the fiercely independent Baluchi tribesmen once again to bid for autonomy with their rifles.

The present crisis in the stormy province which has seen no less than four guerrilla wars against Pakistan's army since 1947 arises from Zia's decree last month which effectively replaced the country's constitution and judicial system with martial law — and caused the Chief Justice and eight senior judges to lose their jobs. It centres around the nine Baluchi students now awaiting execution for anti-state activities.

The nine condemned men, some of whom are only 18 years old, are members of the nationalist Baluchi Students Organisation (BSO), a militant leftist group which has been driven underground by Zia's attempts to stamp it out.

Two senior Baluchistan High Court judges, Justice Rashid and Justice Khuda Bux Marri, had been refusing to sign the death sentences of the students, who were condemned by a military court last year. They include Abdul Hamid Baloch, a

21-year-old student from Makran who had been charged with attempting to kill a colonel recruiting for Sultan Qabous's army — there are Baluchi soldiers serving in Oman. His defence alleged that, as a wellknown member of the BSO, he had been made a scapegoat.

A major confrontation had clearly been building up between the province's judiciary and the authorities, and Zia's latest decree is seen by many as a direct bid to resolve the problem by force. It is now very likely that Baluchistan's new chief justice will comply with the first execution order, and Hamid Baloch looks set to become a martyr for Baluchi students and nationalists alike.

Baluchistan has a long record of having prominent nationalist leaders executed or tortured in jail. In 1961, six tribal chiefs were hanged at the end of one insurrectionary period — even though there had been an amnesty sworn on the Quran between the army and the rebels. Late last month Pakistan's former attorney general Yahya Bakhtiar, who is a senior member of the banned Peoples Party, was sentenced to five years' hard labour and fined £5,000 (\$12,000) on vote-rigging charges in the 1977 general election. Although previously most unpopular in Baluchistan — it was during his attorney generalship that the nationalists fought their bloods 1973-1977

guerrilla war against Bhutto's army. Bakhtiar now finds himself a regional celebrity.

There are still over 4,000 Baluchi refugees, largely of the Marri tribe, maintained in Afghanistan by the Karmal regime. Although Zia has repeatedly offered them amnesties they have refused to return, claiming that the regime is not ready for serious political dialogue with them. These refugees are supporters of the Baluchistan Peoples Liberation Front (BPLF), which played a leading role in the 1973-1977 guerrilla war.

Zia's controversial decree also in effect bans all centre and leftwing parties and imposes strict limits on all political activity. The only political groups left to function are the religious parties which have supported Zia's Islamisation programme. Other major groups, which include the Peoples Party of Begum Bhutto and the National Democratic Party of Sherbaz

Tazari, had recently formed a broad front coalition, the Movement for the Restoration of Democracy (MRD). Although it was proving ineffective it posed the only real political threat to Zia's regime so far.

However, the Baluchi nationalist faction led by the ageing politician Ghaus Bux Buzorgi, who is head of the Pakistan National Party (PNP), has been talking to Zia. The PNP withdrew from the MRD and has given Zia critical support. Representatives of this group have also been in Washington to meet State Department officials, who are clearly worried that any turbulence in Baluchistan would enable the Soviet Union to extend a helping hand to the nationalists.

Ataula Mengal, chief of the Mengal tribe and an important leader of the now-banned National Awami Party, has been given political asylum in Britain and has set up a solidarity front for Baluchi nationalists abroad. Pakistan's army knows that, whether or not it can cope with urban unrest and demonstrations in favour of elections, it will have a much harder time coping with the same unrest in Baluchistan.

STUDENTS USE FOREIGN FUNDS TO CREATE UNIVERSITY DISTURBANCES

Lahore NAWA-I-WAQT in Urdu 11 Mar 81 pp 1-8

[Article by PPI reporter: "A Student Leader from the Frontier Province Received \$1.1 Million from Foreign Elements for Destructive Activities"]

[Text] Peshawar, 10 Mar--Lt Gen Fazl Haq, governor of the Frontier Province, disclosed today that a student leader from Peshawar recently received \$1.1 million from foreign elements. He was addressing a press conference at Governors House. He said that many students were playing into the hands of political elements and foreigners. The recipients of these funds were causing disruption in the educational institutions. He added that as a result of the distribution of large sums of money among the students, there was a disturbance at the Peshawar University campus. But due to the restraint and patience of the police, the situation was contained. The disruptive leaders of the students will be prosecuted in military summary courts. They will be expelled from their respective educational institutions, and those connected with the disturbances at Peshawar University will be imprisoned. When asked about the reopening of the educational institutions of the Frontier Province, the governor promised that all the universities and their affiliated colleges would reopen soon.

9779

CSO: 4203/52

OVER 200 AFGHAN TRIBAL FAMILIES SEEK REFUGE

Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 28 Apr 81 pp 1,10

[Text] Parachinar, April 27: Almost the entire Sabri Tribe comprising about 200 families including some Hindu families, have crossed over to Pakistan from Khost in Paktia province of Afghanistan during the last fort night.

The chief of the tribe, Maamoor Ali Jan, said in an interview at Pirano Kili, 35 miles from Parachinar this afternoon, that they had been forced to leave their homes and hearths in Afghanistan and seek shelter in Pakistan to save their faith and honour which was in danger due to alien system imposed on their country, with foreign support. He narrated the atrocities perpetrated on them by Karmel regime, and said that they had been resisting the forces of atheism for quite a long time, but it was not possible to continue the resistance with their obsolete and conventional weapons. They had therefore, been compelled to take shelter in Pakistan.

He thanked the Government of Pakistan for providing them shelter and other humanitarian relief so promptly.

In a message to the people of Afghanistan, Maamoor Ali Jan said they would have to fight till the last man if they wanted to save their future generation.

The Sabri refugees have been provided shelter and other humanitarian relief on emergency basis in Kurram Agency.

According to the Afghan refugees administration in Kurram Agency, this was the major influx of refugees from Afghanistan. Some of the families of Sabri tribe were still pouring in. There are 27 tentage villages of the Afghan refugees in Kurram Agency and the number of refugees have risen to about 3 lakh. Fifteen new villages are being set up to accommodate these refugees.--APP

CSO: 4220

OVER 20,000 SABRI FAMILIES CROSS INTO COUNTRY

Karachi BUSINESS RECORDER in English 28 Apr 81 p 6

[Text] Parachinar. April 27--Almost entire Sabri tribe comprising about 20,000 families including some Hindu families have crossed over to Pakistan from Khost in Paktia province of Afghanistan during the last fortnight.

The chief of the tribe, Maamoor Ali Jan said in an interview at Pirano Kill 35 miles from Parachinar this afternoon, that they had been forced to leave their homes and hearths in Afghanistan and seek shelter in Pakistan to save their faith and honour which was in danger due to alien system imposed on their country, with foreign support. He narrated the atrocities perpetrated on them by Karmal regime and said that they had been resisting the forces of atheism equipped with modern and sophisticated weapons for quite a long time but it was not possible to continue resistance with their obsolete and conventional weapons. They had therefore been compelled to take shelter in Pakistan.

He thanked the Government of Pakistan for providing them shelter and other humanitarian relief so promptly.

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CSO: 4220

INDUSTRIAL UPLIFT PLAN FOR SIND AREAS APPROVED

Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 15 Apr 81 pp 1,10

[Text] The launching of a three-year industrial development plan aimed at giving an impetus to the development and economic uplift of rural areas, particularly backward parts of the province was yesterday approved by the governor of Sind, Lt-Gen S.M. Abbasi, at a presentation held at the committee room of the Assembly Building here.

The Government it may be recalled had recently announced tax-holiday and remission of import duty in respect of three districts of the province, namely Jacobabad, Shikarpur and Dadu.

The Secretary Industries, who explained the plan with the help of charts and maps said that four Industrial estates would be set up during the plan period--1981-1984. Of these estates, three would be set up in Jacobabad, Shikarpur and Dadu, which are backward districts of the Province, while the fourth industrial estate would be established at a suitable growth point in a district where sufficient economic activity is already in evidence.

It was stated that in terms of choice of industries, emphasis would be laid as a part of strategy on the establishment of agro-based and mineral related industries, which could be properly integrated in the local economy.

Implementation Plan

Discussing the implementation of the plan, the Governor directed the Secretary Industries that the concept of setting up industrial estates with necessary details be discussed at the existing forums of Chambers of Commerce and Industry and other Trade groups in the Province, so as to locate and identify immediately genuine and keenly interested entrepreneurs having both the financial capability and the technical know-how.

He pointed out that in this context, such a forum would not only be helpful in acquainting the investors already in the field, with the details of the plan as well as the possible facilities offered by various agencies, but would also prove instrumental in speedy implementation of the plan on sound lines.

As regards credit facilities to investors, the Secretary Industries informed the Governor that credit through the consortium of commercial banks as well as IDA credit amounting to 30 million U.S. dollars would become available for industrial investment and promotional activities.

Appreciating that the proposed industrial estates would give a fillip to the backward areas of the Province, the Governor said that a brochure both in Sindhi and Urdu languages be published explaining the plan with necessary information about the nature of industries to be set up and the facilities which would be made available to entrepreneurs together with specimen of application forms and identification of agencies and officers to be contacted for seeking assistance.

The Governor directed that the proposed booklet should contain comprehensive information on all aspects of the plan and its copies be supplied to the concerned agencies as well as members of the local councils and other interested persons at all levels.

The Secretary Industries placed before the Governor a draft of the booklet under preparation both in Urdu and Sindhi which he assured would spell out necessary details about the plan and would prove highly useful to prospective investors.

The Governor was informed that 53 training centres would be set up throughout the province to meet the growing need of skilled workers in various fields. Besides, one advisory centre would be set up in Karachi to provide guidance and assistance to investors before and after the setting up of industries.

It was further stated at the presentation that Industries Department would post officers at the District level to communicate with the local investors and persuade them to participate in the developmental activities.

The Secretary Industries further said that as a part of the strategy, training facilities would also be provided to women in remunerative skills, enabling them to augment rural family income.

Rs. 225m Investment

Spelling out the physical targets of the plan, Secretary Industries pointed out that the plan envisages a private sector investment of Rs. 225 million over three years period, creating 11,000 job opportunities and training of 6,175 persons in the district skills including 2,500 women.

As regards future prospects of achieving results through small scale industries, the Governor was informed that foreign experts in their evaluation reports have termed the small industries sector as the most buoyant part of national economy.

AL-SULFIKAR PLANS COMPLETELY FOILED

Karachi BUSINESS RECORDER in English 30 Apr 81 p 3

[Text] Islamabad, April 29--The sinister plans of Kabul-based 'Al-Zulfikar' organized by Mir Murtaza Bhutto to create disorder in Pakistan have been completely foiled by the law enforcing agencies as almost all its agents have been arrested and ammunition and arms recovered from them, it was learnt here today from authentic official sources.

Investigations made by police and other agencies have revealed that 'Al-Zulfikar' was an integral part of PPP apparatus aimed at creating law and order situation in Pakistan and perpetrating acts of sabotage at various places in Pakistan with the help of Afghan Government and some other powers hostile to Pakistan.

Loyalty to Leninism and Parcham Party of Afghanistan were the two main contents of the oath of allegiance that the volunteers were required to take before they were dispatched to Pakistan for subversive activities.

It is further learnt that elements selected for underground subversive activities in Pakistan were first sent to Afghanistan for training. Upon arrival in Kabul the volunteers were registered and administered an oath of allegiance to PLA (Al-Zulfikar).

The oath ran as under:

- (i) I will remain loyal to PPP and Leninism;
- (ii) I will remain faithful to Parcham Party of Afghanistan;
- (iii) I will conduct sabotage activities in Pakistan on receiving orders from Shah Nawaz Bhutto.

After completion of preliminaries the volunteers underwent training which involved handling of small arms, preparation of explosive devices, lectures on Bhuttoism, Leninism and Communism and lectures on security. Both Mir Murtaza Bhutto and Shah Nawaz Bhutto supervised the training and delivered lectures.

The apparatus was organised in the forms of 'cells' at provincial, divisional, district and city levels. Each cell consisted of five members.

Out of the members in each cell one was assigned to organise subversion, sabotage and terrorism. He had to be a member of 'Al-Zulfikar' and was to undergo training in Kabul. He was to enlist suitable volunteers for training in Afghanistan and upon arrival back home organise, guide and direct their activities. There is documentary evidence to show that the organisation was not unknown to the Bhutto ladies.

It is further learnt that the period of training was almost two weeks after which the trained saboteurs re-entered the country to carry out their activities as underground revolutionary members of their cells. Some of them were provided with hand-grenades and sten guns of Russian origin and makes.

It is also learnt that future plans of 'Al-Zulfikar' includes intensive military training to suitable persons. After the completion of training, 'Al-Zulfikar' headquarters in Kabul had promised to pay the volunteers at the rate of Rs 500 to those from Sind, Rs 300 to those from Punjab, and Rs 250 to those from NWFP and to cover the expenses of their travel back home.

The organisations had plans to pay members and their families regular monthly allowance of Rs 300 and Rs 700 respectively. This provides further evidence to prove that the organisation was heavily financed by powers hostile to Pakistan. Islamulla Khan alias Alamgir, the main culprit in the hijacking of the PIA Boeing, was one of amongst those who went to Kabul in October 1980. Some of the persons who had gone with them have since been arrested and have made important revelations. These leave no doubt as to the links existing between the hijackers, Al-Zulfikar and the PPP apparatus set up in the country.--APP

CSO: 4220

[INCREASED PRIVATE INVESTMENT URGED FOR GRAIN STORAGE

Karachi BUSINESS RECORDER in English 29 Apr 81 p 4

[Editorial: "Grain Storage Project"]

[Text]

It is the lack of proper storage facilities and the time-consuming process of transportation which result in substantial post-harvest losses of agricultural commodities. In certain cases these losses are estimated to be as high as 40 per cent. This is indeed colossal wastage and a country like Pakistan which has been making frantic, expensive efforts to boost agriculture and achieve self-sufficiency in food, can hardly afford it. The loss estimates also lend weight to the views expressed by some of the experts that this country never had such huge shortfalls in food production as we were made to believe with large scale imports. We have been spending millions on the purchase of foodgrains from other countries and selling them at subsidised rates to the consumers. If proper steps were taken in the past to prevent the losses the country suffered, we would now

have been making efforts to boost exports of the surplus agricultural commodities. May be, 40 per cent is rather too high a percentage of post-harvest losses. But taking into consideration the malpractices on the part of certain unscrupulous elements, it does not appear to be far off the mark. Smuggling of foodgrains to the adjoining food deficit countries was not anything hidden from the eyes of the authorities. The quantity thus sent abroad would have been treated as post-harvest loss. An certain cases even the imported foodgrains sold at subsidised rates found their way into other countries. The major cause even for this malpractice is evidently the absence of proper storage facilities where the produce could be kept, accounted for and disposed of in accordance to the needs. However, it is heartening to learn that attention is now being paid

to solve the problem and some steps have been taken in this direction. The Rice Export Corporation is reported to have built some additional capacity for the storage of the procured rice. But much remains to be done in this regard still.

As regards the construction of link roads, plans have been made and funds allocated. While welcoming the move, we had suggested that the local bodies should also be associated with the project so that the work could be completed speedily. Quick and prompt transport of these commodities from the rural areas to the urban marketing centres would go a long way in saving the losses.

As for the construction of godowns and warehouses, the reports that the World Bank has agreed to provide an IDA credit of 30 million dollars, are really heartening. An additional grant of 15 million Swiss francs has been committed

by the Switzerland government for the purpose. This amount would cover 60% of the costs for the construction of 456 godowns all over the country including the food deficit areas. The provision for grain testing, quality control and warehousing equipment for the existing storage as well as for those to be constructed. Besides, six grain testing laboratories will also be set up in addition to the installation of mechanical grain handling system on pilot basis on 20 sites. This, of course, can be termed as a comprehensive project which has got to be implemented with the speed which it deserves. To meet

the growing requirements of the agricultural development, the private sector may also be induced to enter the field. The plans which are being made and the resources which are being committed for the development of agriculture indicate that these requirements are bound to increase with the passage of time. These are to be foreseen and planning has to be done right now. If proper incentives are provided to the private investors, we are confident that they would most willingly enter the field of agricultural storage.

CSO: 4220

PAKISTAN

BRIEFS

ARMS SMUGGLING FOILED--The chief of the Attock-Hero police, Rajah Mohammed Banaras, under instructions from the area officer, D.S.P. Ch. Ghulam Ahmed, foiled an attempt to smuggle a large quantity of illegal arms from the Frontier Province via Punjab into Baluchistan. Interprovincial arms smuggler Haji Mohammed, resident of Chaman, Baluchistan, was arrested and 12 pistols in his custody were also seized. The case against the accused has been filed at the Attock Central Police Station under the Arms Act of 13-20-65. [Text] [Rawalpindi TAMEER in Urdu 5 Mar 81 p 1] 9779

THAR CHINA CLAY RESERVES--Digri, April 23--About 87 lakh tons of unexploited China clay reserves in That desert area of Tharparkar are enough to last for several years. But despite this huge reserve of China clay, Pakistan annually imports China clay worth Rs one crore. Each year, 5,000 tons of China clay is used in paper, rubber, sanitary ware, plastic, paint, polish and China ware and besides other industrial uses. The reserves in Thar were discovered in 1941 and the Pakistan Mineral Development Corporation worked on a project to exploit the reserves. But the reserves remain unexploited as yet. The PMDC says 86,65,000 tons of China clay reserves exist at 36 places in Thar. If the reserves are exploited the country could save nearly Rs one crore in foreign exchange besides providing economic opportunities to the desert people.--PPI [Text] [Karachi BUSINESS RECORDER in English 24 Apr 81 p 2]

CSO: 4220

SRI LANKA

TERRORISTS BELIEVED HIDING IN SOUTH INDIA

Madras THE HINDU in English 8 Apr 81 p 6

[Text] Colombo, April 7.

A hand-picked team of detectives is expected to be rushed to South India to follow up information that several persons wanted in connection with terrorism in Jaffna peninsula are in hiding in a "base" there.

Members of this terrorist group, police have been led to understand, have received weapons and intensive training in a West Asian capital.

Meanwhile, three persons arrested by navy patrol on Sunday were flown to Colombo yesterday in an Air Force plane along with another, arrested in connection with a series of murders and robberies.

When arrested, Kuttimani, believed to be the leader of the group tried to shoot himself.

Police claim to have recovered local and foreign currency and gold jewellery from the group's boat.

According to police, the terrorists were heading for India with the booty when they were intercepted.

About 250 Sri Lankans are said to be undergoing training in a West Asian country.

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